REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,900.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

...of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* ...future be as follow :—

...SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

...lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs. 5

Second do. ..... „ 2 8

Third do. ..... „ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

...Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 3 As. per Line.

Second do. ..... 2 „

Third and succeeding ..... 1 „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

...Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable ... may be ...

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. D. HUTCHINSON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

	June 1874.		June 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave Pondicherry	25
[illegible]	13	„ Madras	27
...al	15	„ Coconada	29
Alleppey	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
Tuticorin	19	„ Bimlipatam	30
...bo	20	„ Gopaulpore July	1
[illegible]	21	„ False Point	2
Negapatam	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	4

Passengers for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers ... from intermediate ports for transhipment at ... to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which ...

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to ... of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether ... can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

...ing Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and ...SIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

... 1,080 Tons, 149 H. P., Commander J. ... despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, ...

	June 1874.		June 1874.
	3	Leave BUSREH	21
	7	„ Mahomerah	22
	8	„ Fao	22
	10	„ Bushire	24
	12	„ Bahrein	24
	14	„ Lingah	28
	16	„ Bunder Abbas	30
	16	„ Muscat July	2
	18	„ Guadur	4
		„ Kurrachee	[illegible]

...will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...UNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service ... England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

...INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander ... be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd ...

...CHEE, 510 Tons, 129 H. P., Commander ... despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June

...ill be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...RBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	2 0 0	0 2 0	[illegible]
	2 0 0	0 1 0	0 6 0
	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

...g Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac ... 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 ...

Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder ..., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

...Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

WILSON LINE.

...RPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To Leave 2nd June.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 800.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

...and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...h April 1874.

...HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

...Y LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ...AY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALYPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June next. This Steamer has good accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

...free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal ...table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	Deck.
Trieste	£40	£19-0
Port Said	£30	£14-8
Suez	£28	£13-7
Aden	£16	£1-13

...under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under ... FARE.

...er particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to ... OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI... ...APANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 13th May 1874.

...COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

...clusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£62	£15	£4
	58	22	8
...id	58	24	9
...andria	59	25	9-10
...ina	53	34	14
...les	50	34	14
...orn	50	34	14
...eilles (tranship...)	50	34	14
...nt at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

...en under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ...ears, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

...DIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

...SIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

...BIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

...ct hour of departure will be fixed and published a day ...revious to sailing.

...books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

...1st January 1874.

PAPER FOR SALE.

...SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM ...D DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE ...D DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, ...e MANAGER, Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Capt. N. W. HASELWOOD, R.N.R., will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1st JUNE.

THE Magnificent Steamer PARAENSE, Captain BROCKING, 1,500 Tons burden, has First-class Saloon accommodation on deck for a large number of Passengers.

FARE.............Rs. 500.

For Plans of Vessel and Passage apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,

4, Church Lane, Bombay.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. INDIA will sail as above on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1874, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable Library of the P. and O. Co.'s Mechanic's Institution, comprising most of the Standard Works on History, Science, Art, Literature, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Ralph Allison and Co., a handsome 4 wheel dog-cart, a handsome bay Arab gelding, Horse, &c. &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of G. B. Westbrook, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next the 3rd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, viz.

Sundries consisting of plated mounted double Harness, decanter stands, plated candlesticks with fancy glass cut shades, bracket wall lamps, liquor, wine, sherry and champagne sample glasses few tins of Australian butter, boxes of well perfumed scented soaps, braces, rubber watering pipes, music box, crockery ware, jugs and basins, biscuits, iron cooking pots, French note-papers, carriage lamps, door screws, self-acting guitar, telescope, stereoscope, fishing rod, large-size pictures in maple and gilt frames, &c.

Few cases of alleged champagne.

An invoice of toys and sundry such as fancy brass and wooden drums, imitation watches, small mirrors, mechanical calendars, magnifying glasses, tin tea-sets, imitation gilted watches with chain, walking sticks and a variety of assorted toys rocking horses, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Surroffally: 10 bales of straw boards.

On account and at the risk of Hassonally Jeewajee: 19 cases weighing 87 cwts. old files of different sizes.

Furniture, of a gentleman, consisting of blackwood carved chiffoniers, blackwood carved large and small round tables, pier tables, tea-poys, full carved easy chairs, carved sofas, China circular table, copying press, wardrobe, cupboards, chest of drawers, bedsteads, camp cots, blackwood cradles, perambulators, folding chairs, easy and arm chairs, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jacconets, prints, scarfs, chintz, dhooties, &c., &c.

For Sale on Commission.

A few Dutch Cheese.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this day MONDAY, the 1st June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwar, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Caneba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1869.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that part or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two rang's of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said part or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,

Attornies for Anpoornabai.

WANTED.

A good slightly used English-built Mail Phaeton, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Buggy with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second Hand English built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS, TO BE SOLD TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast-trotting Bay Whaler, height 15-2, age rising 6, good tempered and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, 2 Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarasparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents: Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MONDAY, 1st JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.

BY DESIRE.

LEAH.

TUESDAY, 2nd JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.

FOR THE JOINT BENEFIT OF

MR. AND MRS. J. R. TAYLOR.

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

THE OCTOROON.

THURSDAY, 4th JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

ASSISTED BY MESSRS. SIDNEY AND FITZPATRICK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the Fort Premises, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June 1874, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Meeting held on 21st May 1874, viz. :—

"That the old Articles of Association of the Company be rescinded and the new Articles of Association which have been prepared be adopted in their stead."

Copies of the proposed Articles can be seen at the Company's Head Office, Byculla, or at their Fort House.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Bombay, 20th May 1874.

VACANCY.—WANTED, for the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch, ONE FIRST CLASS CLERK, possessing, not only a thorough knowledge of Accounts, but he must be generally intelligent and competent to draft Official Correspondence.

The Salary is graded at Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 350 in five years.

Applications for the appointment must be supported by copies of Testimonials, which must be of recent date, and should be sent to the Undersigned.

No answer will be sent to any but the successful candidate.

G. E. ASHBURNER, Colonel,

In Charge Account Branch.

Controller of Military Account's Office, Account Branch, Poona, 29th May 1874.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has failed off. The "Douche" is a charming toilet extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Apropos of the above, we quote a letter just received from an Officer:—"It may appear as if I intended to flatter you, but I can assure you I state but the simple truth as regards your Hair Douche. My Wife lost nearly all her hair since she had the Dengue 15 months ago; now, since using the Equatorial Hair Douche, she is again getting her hair quite fast, and although she only commenced 2 months ago, yet the new hairs are good five inches long."

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

	Per dozen Rs.
SHERRY—Reform	15
„ Virgin	17
„ Diamond	21
„ Amontillado	28
PORT—Double Diamond	22
CATALAN—White	15
CLARET—St. Julien	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	23
CHABLIS—Superior	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	[illegible]
„ Pints	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	30
„ Pints	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	19
„ Raynard's	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS

AND

MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.

Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.

Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.

Bangalore..........."Spectator" Office.

Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.

Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.

Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.

Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.

Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.

London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.

Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.

Ootacamund.........."Observer" Office.

Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All Correspondence in connection with B. CREGAN'S BOILER COMPOSITION to be addressed in future to the Patentee direct.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.

33, Meadow St., Fort, 1st June 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NO. 11, FORBES STREET, FORT,

HAS constantly on sale an assortment of GOLD and SILVER HUNTING and OPEN-FACED WATCHES, both English and Geneva, of the best manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, also English and American Clocks in every variety.

All Goods guaranteed, and at reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electro-plating and Gilding, on any metal, carefully performed. Work guaranteed, and rates low.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE from Messrs. THORNHILL & Co.

[illegible]

Mr. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE leaves our service to-day, on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers, and the public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

OILMANSTORES,

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY.

		Rs.	as.
Asparagus	per doz.	13	0
Bacon, smoked, in tins 2 and 4 lbs	„ lb.	0	12
Butter, French	1 lb. tin	1	2
Chedder Cheese, in tins 4-5 lbs	per lb.	0	14
Corn Flour	„ doz.	6	0
Capers	„ „	3	0
Essence of Anchovies	„ „	6	0
Do. Flavouring	„ bottle	0	6
Eels, Stewed	„ doz.	8	0
Herrings, Fresh	„ „	4	12
Do. à la Sardines, large	„ „	14	8
Do. ditto small	„ „	8	12
Do. Kippered	„ „	8	0
Mackarell, in sauce	„ „	9	0
Oysters, Milton	„ „	9	0
Salmon, Fresh	„ „	11	0
Sardines, large	„ „	8	8
Do small	„ „	6	0
Currents	„ tin	0	8
Crystallized Fruits	„ doz.	22	0
Muscatel Raisins, large	„ tin	2	8
Normandy Pippins	„ „	2	2
Turkey Figs	„ „	1	4
Tart Fruits, assorted	„ doz.	6	0
Orange Peel, candied	„ bottle	0	14
Jams and Marmalades, assorted	„ doz.	6	0
Macaroni, 4lb tins	„ tin	2	8
Meats, potted—Beef, Ham, Tongue, Ham and Chicken, Game, Yarmouth Bloaters, Anchovy Paste, assorted	per doz.	5	0
Beef à la mode	„ „	7	8
Do. Roast	„ „	8	0
Do. and Vegetables	„ „	7	0
Pork Cutlets	„ „	12	0
Lamb and Green Peas	„ „	8	0
Veal and Green Peas	„ „	8	0
Mustard, Durham, ½lb bottle	„ „	6	0
Oilmen's...	„ „	3	12
Oatmeal Scotch	„ „	10	0
Ox Tongues	„ tin	4	0
Pickles, Mixed pints	„ doz.	6	0
Do. Walnut do.	„ „	6	0
Pearl Barley	„ „	6	0
Sauce, Worcester, pints	„ „	13	0
Do. Do. ½ do.	„ „	7	8
Sausages, Bologna, small	„ „	13	8
Do. Oxford do.	„ „	12	0
Do. Do. large	„ „	22	0
Soups, assorted	„ „	5	8
Tapioca	„ „	4	8
Vegetables, assorted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermicelli, [illegible]	„ tin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yarmouth Bloaters	„ doz.	6	9
Carriage Candles	per packet	0	6

J. NEUBERG.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMS IN CUT, 14 as. per lb. Cooked Ham, 1 Rupee per lb. Ham Sandwiches, Mutton Pies, Ice Cream, always ready, at BAPTY'S, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

RAIN GAUGES,

GLASHIER'S MAKE, complete with funnel and measure, in Japanned tin, with brass rim. Rs. 25.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,

STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,

ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.

Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.

Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.

Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.

Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.

Pumps of sorts.

Kerosine Oil, best quality.

Best Europe Canvas.

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfector Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.

Fire Engines complete.

Corrugated Iron.

Traversing Screw Jack.

Jim Crows.

Pelting of sizes.

Smiths' English Bellows.

Clear Cloth.

Floor Cloth.

Iron Tanks of sizes.

Rullers, Skins.

Fire Bricks.

Bondling Twine.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

WE regret the necessity of CAUTIONING you AGAINST UNSCRUPULOUS TRADERS who are IMITATING the get-up of our well-known OLD COGNACS, adopting our original heart-shaped label, which unfortunately we failed to register, and sometimes refilling our bottles with trashy compounds of their own. Our trade mark is well known, and this we beg our friends will always insist on *being clearly shown*. The prospects of the vintages are somewhat favourable; should the Vines escape frost, prices will decline, and we shall immediately give our supporters the advantages we shall ourselves, under such circumstances, receive. It would be premature, however, to assert positively that we shall be enabled to do this. Champagnes cannot be quoted cheaper, even should a fair average yield be made, so great is the scarcity of genuine wine. We thank you for your continued kind patronage, and refer you to our Mr. J. E. Bodger, in Bombay, and to our Mr. A. L. Fraser, in Calcutta, for all your Wine requirements, as also for our prices and terms.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

London, 1st May 1874.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls.
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles, Designs and estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,

ENGLAND.

WATERPROOFS for the MONSOON.

White India Rubber Coats	Rs. 13-8	or Rs. 19-8 suit.
White India Rubber Leggings	„ 4-8	
White India Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough Wear	„ 11-0	or Rs. 17-8 suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	„ 4-8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for board-ship wear	„ 20-0	or Rs. 27-8 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India Rubber Capes	Rs. 18-0	Rs. 25 suit.
White India Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
White India Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes	„ 25-0	Rs 33 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	

Any of the above sold separately.

SOU WESTER HATS, each..........Rs. 4, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH.

Of Extra Thickness, for

SEPOYS AND GHORAWALLAS CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

To envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers.........Rs. 10-8 to 25

LADIES' GALOSHES ....Rs. 3 per pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES ....Rs. 3 per pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON :	ALPACA :	SILK :
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, 22 AND 23 RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS.

ALL the newest SHAPES, Manufactured by LINCOLN, BENNETT, and ELLWOOD and SONS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Brown Felt Round High Crown	7 8	White Regulation Helmets	20 0
Black Round Crown	6 8	Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above	15 0
Brown High Square Crown	8 8	Ellwood's Shooting Cork and Felt covered with White Drill	15 0
Black Soft Round Crown	8 8	Ellwood Drab Air Chamber Shooting	15 0
Black Soft Felt High Square Crown	8 8	Pith Helmet, covered with Drill or Cloth, the same shape as new Regulation	12 8
Drab Felt Round Crown	6 8	Pith Helmet, covered with Water-proof Cloth, very light	12 8
Black [illegible] with ventilated Air Space	7 8	Tweed Travelling Hats	Rs. 5-8 to 8 0
Drab Ditto Ditto	7 8	Tweed Ditto Caps	Rs. 3-8 to 5 0
Best Black Dress Hats Lincoln and Bennets	15 0	Scotch Cap Glengarrys	5 0
Best Drab Do. Do.	12 8		

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0	Coloured Alpaca Double Breast, Best Quality	15 0
„ „ Trousers	12 0	Brown Holland Suits	14 0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13 0	White Linen Drill Sac Coat (1st Quality)	10 0
„ Trousers	9 0	„ Trousers (1st Quality)	5 8
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0	White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality)	9 6
„ „ Single Breasted „	16 0	„ Trousers (2nd Quality)	4 8
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15 0	Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3 8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coats	30 0	Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10 0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	23 0	„ „ „ Trousers or Breeches	6 0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27 0	Golf Coat	15 0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	21 0	Cricketing Trousers	14 0
White Cord Riding Coat	20 0	„ Cap	3 8
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	15 0	Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18 0
Brown Khakee Suits	14 0	Pea Jacket and Overcoats; from	30 to 45 0

A FRESH STOCK OF KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLOURS.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 500 Tons, more or less, of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering to specify the price per ton, and the Scrap Iron to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron Scrap" sealed and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 27th May 1874.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of reconstructing the same, and of transferring the business and Assets of the Company to another Joint-Stock Company, now in course of formation, to be called the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, when it will be proposed to wind up this Company voluntarily. To appoint Liquidators or a Liquidator, and to fix their or his remuneration, and to confer authority upon the said Liquidators or Liquidator, pursuant to the terms of Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, to accept Shares in the said New Berar Company Limited, in payment of the business Assets and Property of this Company.

By Order of the Board,

GADDUM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

NOTICES.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA,

Maintain in their Show-rooms Stocks of Articles of

INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,

Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, Crosses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD-MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,

Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,

Made to our own order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artisans of the *Happy Valley*.

TIGER CLAWS,

Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS),

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S

BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Office, Ante-room, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Prie-dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,600.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth 60 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls Rs. 21

Ditto 12 „ 80

Pyramidal „ 112

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2 & 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each

Cue Tips 8 annas a dozen

Chalk 12 „

BAGATELLE BOARDS all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to 250.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ¼ inch to 4 inches broad, of the best selection, all kinds of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furniture made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 200 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain Bronzes; one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 9 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously completed those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay. Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cards, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots, HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Rep, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

[illegible]—[illegible] Punkas; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, &c., Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, many them hope for a continuance of it.

BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CARDING MASTER for the above MILL. Unexceptionable Testimonials will be required. Apply to Messrs. ARDASEER BOMANJEE KAKA and NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE TUCKERBAJEE, No. 70 and 71 at Khetwaddy.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the WINDING UP has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

By Order of the Liquidators,

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Manager.

Bombay, 5th May 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.

Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD,

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.

Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON,

Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.

D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA and MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE JUSSAWALA ......Contributories.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 30th day of April 1874, presented to the said High Court by the abovenamed Contributories of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott on the 8th day of June 1874, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself, or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,

Solicitors for the Petitioners.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the Alexandra Press Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, on MONDAY, 8th June 1874, at 3 P.M., when an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted, and certain property and assets of the Company disposed of will be submitted to the Meeting, and when resolution for approving, adopting, and passing the same, and also for accepting the resignation of Mr. F. A. E. Oldfield, the present Liquidator, and appointing another Liquidator in his place, will be proposed.—Dated this 27th day of May 1874.

By Order of the Liquidator,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 612 of 1873.

EBRAHIMJEE MOOSAJEE WOOMADIKER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay...... Plaintiff.

vs.

MOOSEE HUSKILJEE TALKER, also of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Doo Tar Third Row, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 17th day of February last, in the above Suit,) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant:—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES

On MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

All that undivided moiety or half share in a piece or parcel of land or ground and messuage or godown standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the village district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded on the east by aforesaid Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the gully commonly used by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbourer and the house of Ebrahimjee Sulaman Sawkar, on the north by the house of Khoja Rowjee Ji-a, and on the south by the gully in common use by the owner of the premises in question and the neighbourer Thacker Luckmidas Narronjee, and containing admeasurement 228 square yards, and the said warehouse was formerly in and now in the occupation of Thacker Liljadhur Narronjee.—It was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8,969-6-10, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th April 1874.

MR. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 30TH MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton market continues very dull, the sales to-day being given by Reuter at only 8,000 bales; but quotations are unaltered, both for ready cotton and arrivals. From private advices we learn that the weather in America is still favourable for the new crop, and if added to this, the heavy visible supply and inanimate state of trade in Manchester be considered, the present dulness is not only accounted for, but it is a matter of surprise that prices are so steadily maintained. We append our usual comparison of the American figures, the most noticeable feature in which is the increase in stocks at the ports, the result, we hear, of an actual stock-taking at New Orleans :—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Week's receipts	26,000	24,000	33,000
„ exports to U. K.	19,000	14,000	60,000
„ „ to Continent	......	10,000	8,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	3,698,000	......	3,406,000
„ exports to U. K. from 1st Sept.	1,714,000	......	1,675,000
„ „ to Continent from 1st Sept.	954,000	......	716,000
Stocks at the ports	326,000	308,000	305,000

The visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on 29th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	855,000	685,000	817,200
Do London	135,625	137,750	177,672
American afloat	300,000	340,000	202,000
East India afloat	370,000	430,000	408,000
Total	1,660,625	1,592,750	1,604,872

Reuter reports nothing doing at yesterday's market in Manchester, but prices are quite unchanged, 7 lbs. 39 inch Shirtings being still quoted at 7s. 6d. per piece, the figure at which they have stood for some months past, irrespective of the fluctuations in cotton.

COFFEE continues firm at advancing rates. Mid Plantation Ceylon 108s., Good Ordinary Native 87s. per cwt.

CONSOLS are unaltered at 93¼ and Bar Silver at 58 9/16d. per oz. A payment of £91,000 yesterday into the Bank of England is reported. The Southampton steamer of the 28th instant, we notice, brings £40,000 in Silver for this port.

We have had an extremely quiet day here in every branch of business, the alteration in the departure of the English mail to Friday rendering Saturday to a great extent a half holiday. The Custom House and other public offices having been closed to-day has also added to the quietness.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—There has been almost nothing doing in sterling, but the few transactions reported show a further decline of 1/16d. per rupee. The Banks continue to lead the downward movement by the strong indisposition which they show to drawing either on London or Calcutta, and so long as this feeling prevails sellers of private paper will naturally hold off as long as possible—a position they are the better able to assume with the reduced extent of business now going forward. We quote 6 months' sight paper as follows :—Bank Bills 1s. 10 13/16d.; Credits 1s. 11d.; Documents 1s. 11 1/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta rates continue to advance, transactions in demand bills being reported at ⅛ per cent. premium, while of 60 days' sight there are buyers but no sellers at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The demand has again been very active at a further improvement in values, business being only restricted by the absence of sellers. A strong feature in the market is the fact of the best buyers being amongst the Banks, while in Calcutta where prices hitherto have ruled lower than with us, private telegrams report a rise of ¼ per cent. all round. Closing quotations here to-day are—Fours Rs. 104, Fours and half Rs. 105, Fives and half Rs. 109½.

THE SHARE MARKET continues very strong at a further general rise in prices. New Bank of Bombays are still in chief request, but Land shares are also speculated in largely, a report being current that there is a probability of the Mazagon and Frere properties being taken over by Government. Spinning shares are also a shade higher, but Press Companies are only steady at previous rates. The following are the leading quotations :—

Bank of Bengal	1,450
New Bank of Bombay	800
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	485
Colaba Land Company	1,420
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	128
Mazagon Land Company	970
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390
Apollo Press Company	4,400
Colaba Press Company	3,400
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,000
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,775
Great Eastern	1,290
Jewraj Baloo Mills	1,425
Khandeish Spinning	1,300
Manockjee Petit's	1,470
Royal	2,600
Soonderdas Spinning	1,700
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,450

In COTTON the business done has been most limited, and prices generally are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower except for the finer Dhollera descriptions, which are much wanted.

FREIGHTS rule extremely quiet without special change in rates, say £3-6-3 for steamers and £2 17-6 to £3-2-6 for sailing ships according to position and class.

In IMPORTS there is absolutely nothing doing, and prices are quite nominal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. CITY OF MECCA arrived at Calcutta from Liverpool, on Wednesday, with the following passengers :—

Miss Miller, Dr Mullens, Rev Mr Frost, Mr McDonald, Mr Barry, and Mr Douglas.

Per Asia—Mr Simpson, and 80 natives.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer INDIA sailing on Monday, the 1st June :—

For Aden—Mr and Mrs Hajee Ellias, Mr Abdoolally Abdool Hoosein, Mrs Yemenabai Hajee Ram, a native lady, Mr Burgowan Nursey, Mrs Luxmeebai, Mrs Ameenabhoo and three children, Mr Abdoo ally Cummoodeen and one child, Mr Gholam Hoosen Noorbhoy, Mrs Jainabboo Khajeebhoy, Mrs Jainabboo, Mr Merwanjee Sorabjee and four natives.

For Suez—Captain Martinolich, and Mrs Skinderoglu.

For Genoa—Mr Francis Paul Ignesca, Mr Sardi, Mr Gasparini Nicola, Mr G B Ligaluro, Mr Meffre, Major Ross, Mr George Brooks, Miss George Brooks, and Mr and Mrs Boonevialle.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Zanzibar, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Baroda (s)	Almond	Australia, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
26	Abyssinia (s)	Lang	Moulmein, 17th May.
	Satara (s)	Johnston	Bassein, 22nd May.
	Mahratta (s)	Ewert	Kyouk Phyoo, 22nd May.
	Cutch Merchant	Salliman	Muscat, 19th April.
27	Embleshope (s)	Stephenson	Akyab, 25th May.
	City of Mecca (s)	Robertson	Liverpool, 13th April.
	Penguin (s)	Conche	London, 21st April.
	Duke of Argylle (s)	Barrie	Saigon, 14th May.
	Asia (s)	Gray	Bombay, 2nd May.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
26	Oriental (s)	....	....
	Enterprise (s)	....	....
	Alexandra	....	....

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE 31st, 9-30 A.M.—French steamer "Peiho" from Aden arrived.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—May 29.

Ross, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—May 28.

Stock, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I. on leave, to Mhow.

MAY 30.

Lloyd, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Belgaum.
Madden, Captain, 3rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Graham, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty to Poona.
Maitland, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, to Poona.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, May 30.)

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence :—

Mr G R Watson, Mag and Collr, Muttra, privilege leave for 20 days, with effect from 1st June, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr F S Growse, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Muttra during the absence on leave of Mr G R Watson, or until further orders.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 29th May, 1874.

STAFF ARMY HEAD QUARTERS.

The Head Quarters of the Army will be established at Poona on the 10th proximo.

All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

The following arrangements are confirmed :—

10th N I—Lieut J De B Lynch officiated as Wing Subaltern from the 7th Feby to the 27th March 1874.

The following orders are confirmed :—

7th Foot (2nd Batt)—Regimental order, dated 18th March 1874, appointing Capt W Daly to officiate as Instructor of Musketry during the absence on leave of Lieut Pochin.

Regimental order, dated 2nd May 1874, appointing Lieut Rodick to officiate as Instructor of Musketry from the 4th idem, vice Capt Daly, and until the return of Lieut Pochin from leave.

41st Foot—Regimental order, dated 3rd Jany 1874, appointing Lieut C J Jameson to act as Adjt and Qr Mr of the Left Wing.

66th Foot—Regimental order, dated 8th May 1874, appointing Capt Hall to act as Interpreter during the absence on leave of Lieut Harris, or until the return from leave of Lieut McMurth.

17th N I—Regimental order, dated 14th May 1874, appointing Capt Rowlandson to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut Heath on Medical certificate.

27th N L I—(1st Belooch Regt)—Regimental order, dated 16th May 1874, appointing Capt Nielson to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Lieut and Adjt Macboy as Wing officer in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut Col Hogg, Offg as Comdt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

66th Foot—Capt J Boulderson, to England, per P and O Steamer from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot—Lieut J W Wray (attached to 1st Light Cavalry) from 11th to 31st May 1874, to Mahableshwar, on medical certificate.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj H Titterton, M D, to England per P and O Steamer from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th N I—Capt E R Reay, to Bombay, from the date of departure, for 20 days, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 27.)

Mr George Edward Porter, on special duty, is appointed to act as Depy Comr of Patna during the absence on duty of Mr J F K Hewitt, or until further orders.

Mr Thomas James Murray, on special duty, is appointed to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Patna.

Mr David Bird Allen, Asst Mag and Collr, Patna, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Tirhoot for employment on relief work.

Mr Edward Stanford Andrew, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, on special duty, is posted to the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, in Tirhoot.

Mr Charles Arthur Kelly, is appointed to act until further orders as District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore in the second grade, from the date on which he may relieve Mr Arthur Levien.

Mr Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, M A, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, on special duty at Bogra, is appointed to act until further orders as Mag and Collr of that district.

Mr W G Willson, M A, Professor, Presidency College, is also appointed to act as Meteorological Reporter to Govt during the absence on furlough of Mr Henry Francis Blanford, or until further orders.

Mr Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood, Actg Mag and Colr, Monghyr, is allowed leave for two months, from the 19th instant.

Mr Henry James Newbery, B A, is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Monghyr during Mr Lockwood's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Ernest Montagu Money, Asst Mag and Colr, is transferred from the relief circle of Sheikpoorah to the Sudder Station of Monghyr.

Mr Christopher Henry Vowell, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month from the date on which he availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

Mr Bertram Rattray, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month.

Surgn-Maj Frederic John Earle, on leave, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr W [illegible] Cracroft, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Banda, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr David Bird Allen, Asst Mag and Colr, Patna, who has, under separate orders of this date, been transferred to the Sudder Station of Tirhoot, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the Second Class.

Mr Richard Pereira, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the second class.

Mr J S Bell, Actg Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur, Meherpore, and Ranaghat, recently transferred to Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved at Kishnaghur.

Mr M P B Doell, Ex Engr, first grade, attached to the Patna District, who obtained furlough on medical certificate to proceed to Europe, having left India on the 11th May 1874, will be borne on the list of the Engr establishment in Bengal as a supernumerary in his grade from that date.

Mr A Wilson, Offg Asst Controller, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 1st May 1874.

Mr A Clarke, Asst Engr, third grade, joined the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division on the forenoon of the 13th May 1874.

Mr E S Seely, Tempy Asst Engr, first grade, is posted to the Lower Gunduk Embankment Division.

Mr L E Degratsoufet, Tempy Asst Engr, first grade, is posted to the High Level Canal Division, which he joined on the 11th May 1874.

Mr A J Oldham, Tempy Asst Engr, second grade, Western Sone survey Division, passed in the Lower Standard in Hindustanee on the 6th April 1874.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Contents :—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROOKS—May 29th, at Bandora, the wife of J. Brooks, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—May 27th, at Cochin, the wife of H. T. Clarke, of a son.
D'CRUZ—May 27th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. D'Cruz, Foreign Office Press, of a son.
HAWKS—May 27th, at Madras, the wife of Lieut-Colonel T. Spence Hawks, 37th Grandiers, of a son.
SALISBURY—May 26th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. G. A. Salisbury, Pleader, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—May 26th, at Trichinopoly, of convulsions, Charles Clement, the infant son of Staff Sergeant John Chapman, Commissariat Department, aged 7 days.
HAMILTON—May 29th, at Allahabad, Charles Lockhart Hamilton, late Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.

THE time draws nigh when the public may expect those administration reports which, according as they may be dull or puffy or interesting, throw light on the habits of their writers and enable the outside world to catch a glimpse of the occurrences of the year. Some districts are too petty for the public interest: and it is not easy to feel very strongly as to the local affairs of such a State as Sawant Wadi, or to become very enthusiastic over the politics of Mudhole or Jutt. But any fair and full report on the Baroda State must be of absorbing interest; and we have no doubt that the report on Kattywar will this year be far more entertaining than usual. Colonel Anderson has the delicate duty of setting in written array the great and beneficial changes which were carried out during his absence by Mr. Peile; and we have no doubt that a man of the gallant Colonel's candour will do them sufficient justice. It is only ill-informed writers who try to describe the Colonel's system as one distinct from the Civilians: for Colonel Anderson has never shown this petty prejudice, and if he has shown bias at all, it has been in favour of the Civilians. Under his auspices Mr. Percival, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Aston settled in Kattywar; and so much did he always lean on his Civilian colleagues that we understand the complaint of the military politicals in Kattywar is that not one of them has ever got any promotion worth having since Colonel Keatinge went away. While, therefore, the public may reckon with confidence on the impartial review which Colonel Anderson will give Mr. Peile's proceedings, we shall draw attention to the most salient features of administration, and at the same time we would urge that the administration report for last year might now be opened for vulgar perusal instead of being religiously pigeon-holed in the Secretariat.

The form of brigandage called "Baherwat," or going into outlawry on account of some dispute between land-owner and Chief, has become a thing of the past. The language used about it of late years is much exaggerated. A real Baherwatia had become very rare: but the politicals with a view of exaggerating their own mysterious functions got into the habit of calling every robber a Baherwat just as they used to call every case of house-breaking a "striking of a village." In fact, Kattywar is quieter than Gujerat, and infinitely less disturbed than those parts of Poona and Nassick which Colonel Scott and Mr. Sinclair have lately scoured. The Deda outlaws were perhaps the only serious gang of real Baherwatias who threatened the peace of Kattywar. They had committed many murders, and constantly disturbed the quiet of Morvee. All endeavour to apprehend them had proved vain, and money had been wasted over them for years. At length Mr. Peile contrived to put the pressure on the right quarter, viz., the Durbar of Kutch Bhooj: the Rao of Kutch soon seized these Dedas, and on conviction they received their deserts by being hung or sent to prison. A gang of five Wagheers who came from the Gackwar's territory to disturb the peace of Kattywar were at once pursued by Mr. Peile's order: and were before long so hemmed round by the Political Assitants and the Police of Native States that they had no chance but surrender, and were on conviction hanged as a warning to other outsiders. There was no occasion to march an army through the peaceable country as was done by Colonel Anderson in the previous hot weather when Colonel Alexander commanded a force composed of part of the 18th Regiment, N. I., a squadron of the Light Cavalry, and some Irregulars. There was no occasion to make any increase to the Rajkote garrison. It is not generally known that at the time of the mutiny Colonel Lang, then Political Agent, was asked if he wished the garrison to be increased. He replied, "No; the regiment may be taken away if wanted elsewhere," and this was done. Colonel Lang's influence was so great that he managed the country by means of Chiefs during the mutiny time without military force: and he enabled the Government to employ the regiment against mutineers elsewhere. While a few years ago, when the temple of Janus was closed, the Chiefs of Kattywar were startled by an increase to the garrison.

Colonel Anderson will have much to praise in the simplification of the law of the Agency Courts carried out by Mr. Peile. As most of us know, the admirable Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure used in Kattywar were introduced by Colonel Keatinge on the advice, we believe, of Mr. Herbert Birdwood. At that early time a few general orders about stamps and registration, vakeels' practice and fees made, sufficient guides for the disposal of work. But as time went on this early simplicity disappeared. The most minute and ridiculous regulations were drafted without arrangement or series and became part of the law of the country. To the Kattywar Directory Book we must refer our readers for the letter of these circulars and orders, than which a more perplexing and useless set of directions was never issued. To show the sweeping changes they introduced, we will, however, quote one notification, 20 of 1869, at page 475 of this book :—

> "The rules for the registration of written instruments, published in the notification cited in the margin, are hereby made applicable from the 1st proximo to all instruments securing claims for money and other property, and rights of every description over house or lands, &c.
>
> 2. All such instruments, unless registered within six months from their date, will not be admitted in evidence before the Agency Courts.
>
> W. W. ANDERSON,
> Political Agent.

The provision making registration of mere money claims compulsory had never been thought of in British India, where registration had been in force for a century: in Kattywar, it could only operate to the injury of trade. The word "&c." seemed intended to introduce a vagueness, and led to doubts as to whether it was not meant that even the commonest letter should be registered lest it should be excluded from evidence. Again as regarded vakeels, Colonel Keatinge had fixed their fees at the rates which have been levied in the Bombay Mofussil since 1827 till the present time. For example, the client was to pay an earnest fee of eight annas. Colonel Anderson raised this fee to *five rupees*. On two separate occasions he also, as this Directory Book shows, raised the vakeels' percentage fees all round, so that the fee for a single vakeel was often far greater than what was collected for Government. While the emoluments taken out of suitors by means of the Courts and handed over to the vakeels were thus enormously increased, the qualification was often dispensed with. At page 377 of the Directory, some rules show that Colonel Keatinge would not allow men to general practice as pleaders unless they passed an examination. Since Colonel Anderson came, many have been so admitted without being put through any examination whatever, and some of these had given no security whatever for the possession of legal learning.

This introduction prepares us to survey the work done by Mr. Peile. Highly qualified himself as a past Registrar General to deal with the matter, he has in one set of Registration Rules, which do not exceed a few pages, brought the whole subject into one document which enabled him to cancel about a dozen or more of these painful and ungrammatical circulars, of which we have given an illustration. By another notification, cancelling about another dozen, he has settled all disputed questions about Court fees. He has raised them and applied *ad valorem* rates so as to repress fraudulent additions to claims: but at the same time the expense to the suitor is not much increased as the vakeels' fees have been reduced to those prevailing in British India. Another notification greatly raises the qualifications of candidates for the office of vakeel, and we believe that Mr. Peile never for any reasons of favouritism gave a sunnud where the examination had not been passed. For the honour of the Bar we hope that Colonel Anderson will follow Mr. Peile's example in that matter. Another notification condenses the rules relating to limitation, and for the great convenience of officers shows in a schedule the limitation to be applied to each particular suit. In every case Mr. Peile has carefully examined the most recent British Acts. Another instance of codification is the "Kattywar Evidence Rules," containing about 70 Sections, being an abridgement of Mr. Stephen's Act with illustrations breathing of the Kattywar soil. The rules about limitation and evidence will settle an immense number of points about which the most costly and ridiculous appeals used to be made. In fact, looking over all that Mr. Peile has done, so quietly, and in so short a time, examining the clear language of his rules and comparing it with the ambiguity and verboseness of the rubbish called circulars which they supersede, we think Mr. Peile may claim to be the Justinian of Kattywar.

Lastly, Colonel Anderson will notice the admirably smooth and decorous manner in which the administration of justice was conducted under Mr. Peile. No conflict nor the remotest appearance of collision with the executive occurred, while the powers of the superior Court were greatly extended, and checks were applied by it where most wanted, viz., over the native assistants. No endeavour was made in Mr. Peile's time to use the Courts of Justice as places for venting libels on the executive or other officers of the province: and very considerable check was placed upon the pernicious tendency of the people to ask for reviews of judgment the moment a judgment was passed. Colonel Anderson will doubtless review the great cases which have been tried during the year, among others the Jumna Baee case, of which a full report ought to be savoury. The claimant to the splendid fief of Jaitpore worth £20,000 a year has in the interval gone to England, attended by a Parsee factotum. The public will also with great interest await Colonel Anderson's opinion as to whether the factory he set up at Dhorajee is ever likely to pay a fair percentage to the Gondul Durbar: and some information will be expected as to the recent change at the Joonagurh Karbharyat. In the meantime we shall read the *Agency Gazettes*, and hope that they will not be too prolific in "Circulars," and that if any unpassed persons are gazetted as vakeels, the reasons will also be gazetted.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

ON the 28th February the Commissioner of Police sent in his report to Government upon "the disturbances which took place in the town of Bombay on Friday the 13th inst. and of the subsequent occurrences," but, singularly strange to say, he made no mention whatever of a series of disturbances which took place in Khetwaddy on the 13th. Regarding this very remarkable omission the inhabitants of Khetwaddy promptly corresponded with Government, and pointed out that after one o'clock on the 13th February rioters numbering between 300 and 400, consisting of Mussulmans, Arabs, Seedies, Dherais, and Julais, made three attacks on them at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes, committing various atrocities. Government have somewhat tardily acknowledged receipt of the Khetwady residents' letter, and done it so curtly as to suggest that while Mr. Souter forgot the Khetwady circumstances entirely, Government would fain have done so also. The following is the reply :—

> To Mr. Herrjibhai Kharshedji, and others, inhabitants of Khetwady, Bombay.
>
> Judicial Department.
>
> GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th April last, giving an account of the riots which broke out in Khetwady on the 13th February 1874.—I have the honour to be Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
>
> NUGENT,
> Acting Under-Secretary to Government.
>
> Bombay Castle, 25th May 1874.

This is laconic, and worthy of a Department which often affects to be more a Judicious than Judicial Department.

DEATH OF DR. BHAU DAJI.

IT is with very sincere regret that we have to record this morning the death of Dr. Bhau Daji. It will be remembered that in January, 1873 he was attacked by paralysis, and great and general anxiety was then felt by all classes of the European and native community lest his illness should terminate fatally. He recovered, however, to some extent, but not so much as his friends and admirers could have wished, for the shock to his system was so severe that he was physically helpless, and unable to move from place to place, and even his food had to be given to him by another. That his extraordinary mental powers were preserved intact was the greatest consolation his friends possessed after he was struck by the paralytic stroke. About a fortnight ago, another malady set in, a violent diarrhœa; he was removed from Bandora, where he had been staying, to Bombay, and as the disease got a tremendous hold on him through his weak state, he grew worse, and expired shortly after midnight on Saturday. Yesterday morning his cremation took place at Sonapore. Need we say that his remains were followed to the pile by a numerous company, and that his loss was bitterly lamented? Among the mourners we noticed such men as the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, to whose daughter Dr. Bhau's eldest son was united some time ago.

Dr. Bhau Daji was probably the most learned native in Bombay; moreover, one of the most liberal-minded and enlightened. His fame is not bounded by a narrow local circle; it had not only an Asiatic reputation, but also a European, for he was a frequent contributor to English periodicals on scientific or archæological subjects, while in the India Office his name, connected with purely-written, modestly-expressed, and reasonably-argued petitions, was very well-known. Though Dr. Bhau Daji was a broad-minded gentleman, he did not forsake the customs of his countrymen for new-fangled practices. Thus he was a civilized native without being a drinker of champagne or a mouthpiece of loose language. He was a Senoy Brahmin, and even in the height of his prosperity always sought to be well with his caste. There were many acquainted with him who believed he would never submit the freedom of his convictions to be checked by caste penances. But they were mistaken. Three years ago Bala Mungesh Waglé, one of our broadest-minded native gentlemen, invited a number of people to a marriage feast. Amongst the guests were Dr. Bhau Daji and Govind Karkary, Mr. Tucker's protégé, now Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, who had been educated in England. The true Senoy Brahmins have a rule that no out-casted or inferior caste man shall be allowed to sit in the same line with them. Because he crossed the black water Govind Karkary was an outcaste, and for sitting in the same line with him Dr. Bhau Daji and Bala Mungesh were excommunicated. At all events, we believe this was the case. Dr. Bhau did not oppose the voice of his caste-fellows, and willingly underwent the necessary ceremonies in order to be re-admitted to their favour. Ardent native reformers were surprised at this, and if we could forget the enormous pressure which national prejudice and relationships bring to bear in such cases, we might be surprised also, for even a few minutes' contact with Dr. Bhau Daji served to foster the belief that he at all events was a man who would fearlessly march along the path of progress without caring who might try to pull him back. Bala Mungesh Waglé was more independent. He refused to perform the obnoxious caste penances, and we hear that a few days ago his caste, without overtures from him, invited him to meet them at dinner, and amity was again pledged. Notwithstanding his weakness in the matter of his caste relationships, Dr. Bhau Daji was a man of remarkable fortitude and perseverance. Perhaps his training had to do with this, for he was a self-made man who had to fight his way at every step, and to depend for victory upon self-reliance and honest laboriousness. He was the son of a poor Brahmin, who brought him to Bombay from the Sawunt Warree districts when he was about ten years old. The old man seems to have spent his time chiefly at Elephanta Caves as a Hindoo ascetic. The son was sent to the Native Education Society's School, and afterwards to the Elphinstone Institution, where his intelligence and abilities soon made him a marked man. When but a junior student, he gained the highest scholarship and a gold medal for proficiency in English literature. His parents being poor, he accepted a teachership in the institution, and was in a short time elected head master in place of the late Bal Gungadhur. He was a great though deserving favourite with Professors Henderson and Bell. In 1845 the Grant Medical College was opened. Numerous prejudices existed against this institution in the minds of the native community, but Bhau rose to the occasion and was the first to attend the College. He induced other reluctant students to follow his example, and at this time this was a valuable service to the cause of native education in medical science. He soon became an Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and in 1851 successfully passed his examination as a graduate of the College. He accepted a Government appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeon, but finding private practice more lucrative he resigned, and in a few years afterwards became the most successful native member of the medical and surgical profession in Bombay. As a surgeon he was peculiarly successful, and it is calculated that, during the twenty-two years he was in active practice he performed 130 operations in lithotomy. One of the first honours he received from Government after his College career was his nomination as a member of the Board of Education. Shortly before the renewal of the charter of the East India Company in 1854, the Bombay Association was established, and Dr. Bhau was the first Honorary Secretary of the Association. He about the same time endeared himself to his countrymen by undertaking the institution of the celebrated "Dirzia" case against Mr. Corfield, then Senior Magistrate of Police, who had, to oblige a lady friend, sent a poor tailor illegally to prison. He was the first to establish a charitable dispensary in the crowded parts of Mombadevi, where for a number of years he used daily to attend two or three hundred patients. This was by no means his only charity. His life was spent in doing good deeds, and he did them so unobtrusively that he seemed to be one of those gentlemen who

> "Do good by stealth
> And blush to find it fame."

It is said that he carried his generosity so far that latterly the once wealthy Bhau Daji was in distress. It is certain that he has left very little provision for his family.

We have already mentioned his election as Secretary to the Bombay Association. By his exertions it may be said that the Bombay Association first attracted the attention of the authorities at home. It would take up a good deal of space to enumerate the honours which his talents accumulated around him. He was prizeman for his essay on "Infanticide in Kattywar." For his exertions on behalf of education he was elected a member of the local Board of Education, as we have said, and is one of the three native Fellows of the Bombay University who are mentioned in the charter of that institution. He was twice elected a Syndic of Arts of the University. Twice was he elected Sheriff of Bombay, once in 1869 and again in 1871, and it may be said that on both of these occasions he was so well-liked by all citizens of Bombay that nobody grudged him the office. He was a member of the University, Syndicate, Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, President of the East India Association (Bombay Branch), Vice-President of the Bombay Association, Chairman of the Female Normal School Committee, Member of the German Oriental Society, Member of the Austrian Industrial Museum of Arts and Sciences, Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Honorary Member of the American Oriental Society, Philadelphia, Member of the Linnæan Society. He was Secretary of the Manchester Relief Fund, Calcutta Relief Cyclone Fund, and many similar public charitable undertakings. His whole life was devoted to arts and literature, and he took the greatest interest in all the local institutions of Bombay. To his exertions we chiefly owe the splendid building known as the Victoria and Albert Museum, of which he was the Honorary Secretary together with his friend Dr. Birdwood.

As an antiquary Dr. Bhau Dajee had a high reputation throughout India. He probably saw more of India than any other Hindoo traveller. In 1862 he, with Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and others, travelled through Madras, Calcutta, and a great part of Northern India; in 1864, he went with the Hon'ble Mr. Newton, C.S., through portions of Kattywar and Rajpootana; in 1866, he travelled through Central India and Orissa. Sir Erskine Perry, a former Chief Justice, used to take him with him on short trips to places of interest in this Presidency. And when Lord Northbrook, two years ago, was travelling over Central India, he took Dr. Bhau Daji with him to the Caves of Ellora and the antiquities on the Roza plateau. Even now we can remember his appearance as he stood in the semi-dark caves and pointed out to the Viceroy and his courtiers the characteristic points of the sculptures. In his long dress, and with his sonorous voice and great staff, he seemed like a mediæval magician, and the quaint effect was heightened when he suddenly lit up the gigantic face of Buddha by an electric light, which made the numerous surrounding figures cast weird shadows, and the owls and bats to fly from their places in the snug carved corners of gloomy recesses. On that occasion Lord Northbrook was highly pleased with Dr. Bhau Daji's lectures on the history of Ellora caves. The Records of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society abound with the able papers written by him on the subject of ancient inscriptions and coins in India.

As a medical man Dr. Bhau Daji's reputation among all classes of the community was very high. He was the first native student who gave attention to Indian botany and Hindoo medicine, and he was the means of bringing a good many Indian drugs into general use. He acquired a name throughout India for his successful treatment of leprous patients. At one time he had 300 leper patients from all parts of Hindostan, and some from Australia, France and Egypt. He was popularly believed to possess a certain cure for leprosy, and a short time ago he was blamed for not giving the world the benefit of his discovery. We believe, however, that his treatment of lepers was not always successful, and that his experiments have been brought to an abrupt close by his death. We trust, however, that the secret of curing this loathsome affliction of humanity has not died with him so far as he had discovered it. Let us hope that his successor will be able to take up the experiment at the point where he has been obliged to lay it down.

Had Dr. Bhau Daji confined himself to his profession and to the sciences, he would have died as happy a man as wealth could make him, for his income from his practice was something extraordinary, he being the favoured physician at most of the Courts in great native territories. But unfortunately speculation seduced him as it did many of his countrymen in the years 1864-65, and though he played and won in the game at first, he latterly lost an enormous sum, so that he was plunged in difficulties which haunted him until he died. It is said that he never was able to throw off the effects of the shock which he experienced in those melancholy years.

Dr. Bhau Daji was born in 1823, so that he was 51 years of age. He has left two sons, one of whom, an M. A. of Bombay University, is an articled clerk with Messrs Dallas and Lynch, and the other is a student at St. Xavier's College. Dr. Narayen Daji, the brother of the deceased, is happily still alive, and to him the medical profession will look with some anxiety to see whether or not he has inherited the secret cure for leprosy of which generous Dr. Bhau Daji was believed to be the sole possessor.

ON THE PAMPHLET PUBLISHED BY POONA SURWAJANIK.

LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a continuation of the subject of my last letter, I should like, Sir, to call your attention, and the attention of your readers, to the loose and careless (not to use a harsher word) way in which the above-mentioned pamphlet has been written: that it has been written for a purpose, the native esquires, who form the sub-committee, acknowledge; but this is no reason why it should not be written with perfect fairness. I will deal with one or two of the gross inconsistencies which prevail in almost every page. Witness No. 3 is described as a Deshpande, zemindar, and inamdar dwelling in Poona. On page 55 he is stated to have said that "agricultural wages have not doubled, although the rise of prices in agricultural produce has been double what it was before." On page 6 he says "the prices of labour are—

	1850-1868	1872.
Adult male per day	As. 2	As. 4
Women	As. 1½	As. 3
Carpenters	As. 5	As. 10
etc.	etc."	

Now, how he reconciles the two statements it is impossible for me to fathom. Supposing, however, that agricultural wages have not increased in the same ratio as the price paid for agricultural produce, this would be only one more reason for an increased assessment, as the ryot's profits must be larger than formerly, and he could thus bear the paying more to Government. The same witness, speaking of the Havelli talooka of the Poona district, states the prices of articles to be as follows :—

	1850-1855	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jowaree, per pulla	3	6
Bajree „	4	7½
Wheat „	5	10
[illegible] „	6	12
Rice „	[illegible]	11
etc.	etc.	

Kurbee, which cost Rs. 5 per 100 bundles last year, cost before 1 rupee.

Witness No. 6, speaking of a village in this [illegible] follows :—

Receipts.	Rs. a.	Expenses.	Rs. a.
Jowaree, [illegible] pullas, at Rs 7 per pulla	198 0	[illegible]	94 8
Kurdaee [illegible] maunds [illegible] pullas, at do. 7-8 per pulla	25 0	[illegible]	60 0
Kurbee, [illegible] bundles, at 1 Rs. per [illegible]	80 0	Cost of temporary labour	15 0
	301 0	Seed	5 0
Deficit	10 8	[illegible]	70 0
Total	311 8	Cattle	20 0
		[illegible]	5 0
		Village servants	25 0
		Government Assessment	24 0
		Total	311 8

They have here, Sir, as in every case which can be identified, practised the ingenious but easy-to-be-detected mode of, in the receipts, showing what the kirbee fetched 20 years ago, and not what it fetched in 1869-70, judging from evidence given by a Havelli witness. I put down witness No. 6 receipts as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
Jowaree	198	0
Kurdaee	45	0
Kurbee 6,000 bundles, at Rs. 5 per 100 bundles	300	0
Total	541	0
Expenses	311	8
Balance	[illegible]	8

which is certainly rather different to a deficit of Rs. 10-8. In the same way, if the case you quoted the other day was altered as regards the kurbee, the receipts would be Rs. 800 instead of 480; as I showed in my last letter, the expenses should be Rs. 435 instead of 460, and the balance in favour of cultivator with altered prices is Rs. 365 instead of Rs. 20. On page 13 the same ingenious method is practised with rice. I do not know if rice is dearer in the Mawal talooka than it is in the Havelli, but the difference cannot be great. Witness No. 22 thus shows his receipts and expenses :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	EXPENSES.	Rs. a.
Rice, 4 candies for best year „ 2 „ „ worst „	80-160	Wages of 2 servants	40 0
Nachney, 15 maunds for best year Nachney, 5 maunds for worst	10-30	Their feeding charges	54 0
Pendas, which serve as fodder for cattle	0 0	Fodder for cattle	0 0
		Cost of burning ground, sowing seeds and rearing	15 0
		Government Assessment	8 0
Total	90-190	Total	117 0

With the expenses, I have nothing to say, they appear to have been calculated both reasonably and honestly, but rice is sold at Rs. 11 per pulla—*i.e.* 88 per candy so the receipts should be—

	Rs.
Rice	176-352
Nachney	10-30
Total	186-382

I will not trouble you with noticing many more cases, but I cannot refrain from quoting evidence given on page 16, as a specimen of the veracity of all the statements given in the pamphlet, if anything is uniform all over a talooka, one would think it would be the wages of servants; yet compare the evidence of witnesses Nos. 15 and 17, both inhabitants of Bhemthadee talooka :—

Witness No. 15.	Rs.	Witness No. 17.	Rs.
Wages of 3 servants at Rs. 30 each	90	Wages of 12 servants at Rs. 25	300
Feeding charge at Rs. 36 each	108	Feeding charge at Rs. 24	288
Kumlee & shoes „ 4 „	12	Kumlee & shoes „ „ 3	36
Wages of temporary servts.	63	Wages of temporary servts.	144
Cost of feeding 16 bullocks for 7 months	228	Cost of feeding 32 bullocks for 6 months	150
Replacement charges of bullocks	60	Replacement charge of bullocks	50
Seed	17	Seed	50
Sundries	6	Sundries	5
Govt. assessment	181	Govt. assessment	400
Total	765	Total	1,423

We take the expenses of witness No 15; according to the estimate of witness No. 17 we get :—

	Rs.
Wage of 3 servants at at Rs. 25 each	75
Feeding charge of ditto at Rs. 24 „	72
Kamlee and shoes for do. at Rs. 3 „	9
Wages of temporary servants	63
Fodder for feeding 16 bullocks for 7 months	112
Replacement charge of bullocks	25
Seed	17
Sundries	6
Government assessment	181

which gives a total of Rs. 560 instead of Rs. 765.

To quote every case in which such contradictory statements abound would be a waste of time, and you most probably would justly refuse to insert a letter which swelled to such an inordinate extent as mine then would. I shall therefore content myself with the above, hoping at some future date to find leisure to refute the 23 reasons which the Committee state the ryots have given to prove that their condition is worse now than it was some 10 or 15 years ago.

VERITAS.

JALBHOY AND THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Mr. Jalbhoy's letter in your issue of to-day, and most positively repeat my contradiction of his statements. Mr. Souter's memory quite confirms my own as to there having been no allusion made by me to any threats mentioned by the Mahomedan deputation; and, in fact, no threats of any kind were mentioned by them. As regards the alleged denunciations of Jalbhoy from the steps of the mosques, not only have I no remembrance of any information of this kind having been given me, but I am positive it was not; because if given it would have been my very obvious duty at once, and at all hazards, to apprehend the men who, he says, were openly instigating murder and riot, and I should certainly not have accepted the most serious responsibility of permitting such a representation to pass unnoticed.—I am, Sir, yours very truly,

Mazagon, 30th May. A. EDGINTON.

HOW THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT IS WORKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is somewhat difficult to discover the plan of work the Bombay Cotton Commission have cut out for themselves. Apparently the object is to accumulate a large mass of evidence to be hereafter digested and referred to its proper head.

Such action leads to a large amount of supererogatory work that a simple and self-evident system would have saved, and jeopardizes much evidence on material points that now may only be started in the course of a rambling lot of pointless evidence. It is on this ground that this Commission appears to me at fault. It has started where it should have ended, and will leave off where it should have begun. Looking beyond the smoke that opponents have raised and interested partizans created, it is quite within the province of reason to infallibly fix from subjective as well as objective evidence the points—as to whether the old law has failed in its objects or not, as to whether a new law could be framed to correct the errors of the old, as to whether such a law is necessary. Without closely keeping in view any of these points it may be accepted as a truth that the present law has restrained adulteration and is restraining it, but its efficiency is impaired by the weakness of its clauses, and it has become a burden from the absence of judgment in its administration and the total want of discretion in its subordinate officers. It should not be forgotten that the object of the law was to prevent rather than to cure fraud. Natives, in most cases, are simply overgrown intellectual children whom it is always better to cure than kill, and in whom fear is an all-ruling passion. Hold this passion in check and you may almost effect any object. Once remove the restraint and the recoil is measureless. This assumption could not be better illustrated than by the life of the old Act itself. So long as its executive officers kept within the limits of their power and became obstructive only on grounds that reason could readily allow the respect for the Act was wide and beneficial; but the moment officers became simple zealots and tried conclusions to suit their own assumptions of power, the Act was useless for good and only retained a shadow of its former value from the reflected light the "Penal Code" threw over it. Hence the starting point of this Commission, as I see it, should have been an examination of the Act itself so as to make certain that within its own clauses it did not contain the secret of its own weakness—if not the germ of its own destruction.

As to whether there shall or shall not be an Act, I do not see that there can be two opinions. No man can grumble at being doubly protected from fraud, especially as the extra security is insured to him free of premium. Therefore, no man can grumble that a Cotton Act shall supplement the Penal Code. If, however, an Act intended for good becomes, in the hands of a trammelled administration and under paid executive, an obstruction in place of a help to trade, we are the better for its absence, and the new law may fail as the old one has done by all real working posts being filled by men gathered from the four winds, underpaid and obstructive from ignorance or something else. As to all points connected with any act the class of men in whose hands power is placed (and especially so in this country) need attention, and this has been the least considered as regards the Cotton Frauds Act. At home a man studies cotton as a profession; he is born in the trade and passes his life in it without arriving at perfection; but in India apparently a man from the streets knows more of qualities, varieties, and staples than an expert, and his dictum becomes law on trivial as well as on important points, and you may not escape him if he chooses to pounce down on you. I will enumerate a few of the vagaries [illegible] of inspector. Good and bad cotton [illegible] the same bale if not mixed; good an[illegible] cotton may not be mixed together [illegible] good cotton and horse muck may [illegible] from the same village; good [illegible] may not be baled together if from [illegible]

These peculiarities are sometimes [illegible] other specialities, especially should [illegible] dignity of the above genus of ins[illegible] ciently recognised; and at times h[illegible] of your cotton that it becomes a marvel [illegible] his other duties may be performed [illegible] is devoted to your interest. I have [illegible] draw a dozen samples from the same [illegible] under the various shades of light th[illegible] spreading it out on the coat of a peon, [illegible] ing the same process on the same [illegible] three days running—ultimately carrying [illegible] sample for further private inspection [illegible] terval giving you the benefit of [illegible] your property. It would be laughable [illegible] with which you may or you may not [illegible] a thing are expressed, or with what [illegible] tions varieties are fixed and qualities [illegible]

Under the old Act it has always [illegible] convict legally, nor has a single legal [illegible] knowledge, been made since the [illegible] became law to the present hour, th[illegible] sonal knowledge of many very [illegible] conviction. The evidence of practical men is invar[illegible] to all Cotton Frauds cases, and as a natural [illegible] has not been half a dozen mofussil convictions [illegible] not punish an innocent man. If th[illegible] any case brought before a district magistrate [illegible] reasonably there should be some app[illegible] an accusation, he is certain to escape [illegible] ed by an innocent if not a simple [illegible] tions that have come under my own [illegible] bly remind me of the poor devil wh[illegible] ceived into accepting a bad shilling [illegible] ped on by the police and imprisoned [illegible] magistrate because, having a counter[illegible] possession, it *must needs* follow that he [illegible] for something more than it was worth.

The style in which cotton cases are [illegible] thing as follows :—

Mofussil Magistrate to Prisoner—You are [illegible] baling adulterated cotton. The bales [illegible] bear your press mark and your firm's [illegible] these bales contain adulteration (p[illegible] sub-inspector.) Therefore you are con[illegible] adulterated cotton. Conviction. Penalty, confiscation of cotton; fine.

In this case the assessors are left ou[illegible] knew them to appear.

County Magistrate [illegible] Prisoner—The prisoner is accused of possessing base money with the intention of uttering the same as genuine coin of the realm. The waist coat before the Court is identified [illegible] But in the right-hand corner of the left-hand pocket of the said waistcoat was discovered the [illegible] fore the Court. Therefore the prisoner is convicted of wrapping up, concealing, and of being about to utter the same as genuine. Conviction. Penalty, six months.

The conclusions are logically consistent [illegible] a parity, if they don't show it.

Musing over such a scene it is impossible not to feel somewhat sad that such things can be [illegible] about and acted by men who in other [illegible] carry respect for their common sense [illegible] weight with their judgment. All things human [illegible] subject to hitches of sorts, and it must be [illegible] the Cotton Act has fallen on evil times and into evil hands, and unless the new Act be better guarded and differently administered, it may tend rather to starve than nourish the cotton trade. It would, I think, be a wise provision if the European inspectors now doing duty in Bombay were scattered over the [illegible] increased pay with larger responsibilities and wider powers. Such an alteration would at [illegible] two benefits of placing district inspect[illegible] hands and saving buyers from [illegible] annoyance.

N. B.—The Cotton Department appears to have [illegible] unfixed notions as to the difference between qualities and varieties. It would therefore be desirable [illegible] either a glossary be attached to the [illegible] a definition given of the ordinary meaning [illegible] departmental acceptation of the two [illegible]

ALLEGED WAHABEE ROW [illegible] MUSSULMANS IN THE CITY.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible] curious case has just been decided [illegible] Richardson, the Poona City Magistrate [illegible] will no doubt glean the particulars of [illegible] from the magistrate's finding, which [illegible] mention that Mr. H. N. Xavier appeared [illegible] secution and Mr. Pesloo Manday for [illegible] accused. Two of the accused, viz. [illegible] Kassim, a police peon, and one Humo[illegible] during the course of the trial.

FINDING.

The accused parties are one and [illegible] having gone to the house of witness 2[illegible] in search of the complainant, Mahomed [illegible] that having found him there, th[illegible] Shaik Mahomed, struck him with his [illegible] ing abused him, but he cannot assign [illegible] the assault committed on him, and [illegible] probably afraid to do so, the dispute hav[illegible] the complainant and his people h[illegible] the Wahabee religion, which is offens[illegible] parties; but, however, this has not come [illegible] for reasons best known to complainant [illegible] The evidence on the part of the defence [illegible] in the magistrate's mind as to whether [illegible] were not present at the time of the alleg[illegible] dinner given in a bungalow facing t[illegible] tank, commonly known as Turquand[illegible] owned by Khurumjee Poonjajee. This [illegible] or not, but there is a dispute about reli[illegible] it is always difficult to get witnesses of the [illegible] especially amongst Mahomedans and [illegible] castes, to speak to the truth.

The enquiry raises a doubt as to th[illegible] accused parties. It is strange, if the c[illegible] prosecution is to be believed, why accused [illegible] go in a body and assault only the compl[illegible] the owner of the house who was [illegible] was present in the house at the tim[illegible] them no cause for offence. Under [illegible] stances the *alibi* proved by accused p[illegible] given in their favour, and the Court [illegible] Shaik Mahomed wullud Sattan Sahib, [illegible] wullud Wullee Sahib, Mahomed Sahib [illegible] deen Sahib, Abdool Kader wullud Mahom[illegible] Sahib wullud Hoosein Sahib, Mahomed[illegible] Rahimun Sahib, Paupaw Meya wullud C[illegible] not guilty of the offence specified in the c[illegible] that they committed rioting, and that the[illegible] by committed an offence punishable under [illegible] of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court [illegible] discharge.

(Sd.) E. T. RICHARDSON,
Magistrate [illegible]

Poona, 26th May.

The complainant Mahomed Sooltan, not [illegible] ed with the above finding, intends, I believe [illegible] to the District Judge.

POONA, [illegible]

THE weather during the day has been m[illegible] sive and trying; occasionally we have [illegible] gathering; but owing to the prevailing [illegible] they disperse; it is however some consolat[illegible] that the late hours of the evening and [illegible] hours of the morning are delightful. Th[illegible] wise prognosticate an immediate burst of th[illegible]

The Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel G. [illegible] investigated a case yesterday in which a g[illegible] Royal Horse Artillery stationed at Kirkee, [illegible] of Lavetry, and a woman named "Be[illegible] Honlee," were tried for theft and assau[illegible] Bella was convicted on her own confession [illegible] only, and mulcted in the sum of Rs. 1-8 0[illegible] plainant was a woman by the name of Lu[illegible] in the keeping of a gunner of the same corp[illegible] Evezard, in addressing Gunner Lavetry, sai[illegible] never had a case of this kind before him, t[illegible] most disgraceful, that he could not under[illegible] soldiers were permitted to keep prostitutes, [illegible] cluded by saying that he would write to the [illegible] ing officer of the Royal Artillery and put [illegible] these disgraceful proceedings.

A plot was recently discovered by the authori[illegible] Deccan Central Prison at Yerrowda. A gang of [illegible] planned to murder the sentries on duty, and th[illegible] their escape. One of their number, however, [illegible] them, and the matter having been reported [illegible] Superintendent, their diabolical attempt was [illegible] the bud. A large number of cutting and digg[illegible] plements were discovered buried in some of t[illegible] The would be runaways have been punished [illegible] deserve.

Captain Madder, of the Staff Corps, who is a[illegible] at Jacobabad, has been, after all induced to a[illegible] Assistant Cantonment Magistrateship at this [illegible] the question therefore of the advisability of ap[illegible] a native to the post is now settled.

On the morning of Thursday last, the chi[illegible] station in camp was densely thronged, and [illegible] correspondent wended his way thither he b[illegible] sight truly deplorable. It was the corpse o[illegible] without arms or legs, and in a state of decomp[illegible] It would appear that some native woman [illegible] ed it to be bundled up and thrown amongst [illegible] in one of the bye-lanes in camp. The b[illegible] have been deposited there for three or fou[illegible] was only observed by a police peon when it [illegible] ged about by a dog. The police, up to th[illegible] time have detected nothing as regards th[illegible] mother.

In my last letter I informed you that [illegible] were progressing rapidly. The [illegible] the works I understand, is under the dire[illegible] sion of Mr. Livingstone, the engineer in the [illegible] Bund water-works, and a gentleman well k[illegible] much esteemed in Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, 30TH MAY.

An article has appeared in the *Nord Deutsche Gazette* declaring that Belgium is awakening to the fact that France would attack her in case of war being declared with Germany. This subject is being much discussed by the French press, who however scout the idea and affirm that the policy of France is peaceful.

PROPOSED CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

Prince Gortschakoff has invited the Great Powers to a Congress to be held at Brussels with the object of discussing international law during the time of war as effecting the treatment of prisoners.

REPORT OF THE ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

The Army Purchase Commissioners' Report has been issued. It recommends the immediate payment of £450 to every officer who entered the Army before the abolition of Purchase and the right to dispose by will of the balance of the value of his commission.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

35 to 20	against	Atlantic.
[illegible] to 1	,,	George Frederick.
[illegible] to 1	,,	Couronne de Fer.
10 to 1	,,	Leolinus.
11 to 1	,,	Feu d'Amour.
100 to 7	,,	Glenalmond.
100 to [illegible]	,,	Aquilo.
100 to 7	,,	Tipster.
22 to 1	,,	Reservoir.
25 to 1	,,	Reverberation.
33 to 1	,,	Boscobel.
40 to 1	,,	Ecossais.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	36,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats........	7,000	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	103,000	,,
,, Surats	33,000	,,
Stocks of Cotton	856,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	115,000	,,
Stock of Cotton in London	183,625	,,

There has been a moderate business done in Surats during the week, higher grades being 1/16 to ⅛ lower.

LONDON, 29TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera [illegible]d.
In the Manchester Market there has been nothing doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8½ lbs. do.	9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 1½d.
Three p. ct. Consols, for account	93½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½
Bar Silver	58 9/16.

The sum of £91,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Colombo, R[illegible], Cella and Malta.

Arrival—Tanah.

The Chief Commissioner of Burmah returned to Rangoon from Amherst on the 18th ultimo.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday reduced the margin on Government Securities ½ per cent. all round.

Orders have been issued for the disarming from 1st July next of the Cis-Indus portion of the Dera Ismael Khan and Bunnu districts comprised in the Bukkur and Mianwalli sub-divisions.

It is notified by the Commander-in-Chief that the head-quarters of the Bombay Army will be established at Poona on the 10th instant and that all correspondence should be addressed accordingly.

The Government of India has, we [illegible] approved of the proposal of the Government of the N. W. Provinces for the adoption of part of the Agra Canal as a customs barrier, instead of the present hedge.

The *Pioneer* learns with regret by private telegram from Nynee Tal, that Captain F. J. S. W[illegible], of the [illegible]th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, died at that place on Thursday.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Madras, held on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of the Hon'ble A. F. Brown, Mr. John Jones was proposed and duly elected.

The Military Bonus scheme, says the [illegible], is expected to arrive in India by the mail after next, but it is not likely that the Government will take action upon it till Sir Henry Norman returns from the Andamans three or four weeks hence.

The Tanna civil courts re-open on Monday the 1st June. The Tanna Criminal Sessions commence on Monday the 1st June before the Sessions Judge and the Assistant Sessions Judge. The Joint Sessions Judge will sit for special cases on the 15th June.

We publish in another column a "strange tale of the sea" taken from a contemporary. The story is well told, and with every appearance of circumstantiality, until we come to the skipper's written account. But the skipper is too graphic. We can't "swallow" him.

The sixth sale of opium provision, of 1872-73, and comprising 3,750 chests—namely, 2,185 of Behar, and 1,565 of Benares opium—will be sold at the Government Sale Rooms in Bankshall Street on Monday. The total of future monthly sales up to December 3rd will be about 22,500 chests.

The Lahore paper understands that the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra has discovered several salt springs upon the sides of the Dhaoladha range. The specimens sent by him to Lahore have been analysed by the Chemical Examiner and some of them were found to contain as much as 75 per cent. of chloride of sodium.

The Chiefs of Rajpootana, we are told, are coming forward nobly in aid of the sufferers by the famine. In Kotah, the Chief, his ministers, and the bankers of the town have subscribed Rs. 20,000. The town of Jhalrapatan, which is the capital of the State of Jhallawar, has made up a purse of Rs. 10,000. The Boondee Chief has given Rs. 1,000, and subscriptions are being raised in the Mahomedan State of Tonk.

There was an error in our article on the price currents in Saturday's paper. The average at the foot of the last column in the statement of prices in the Famine districts should be 19[illegible] instead of 17[illegible] and the first entry in the last column of the statement of general results at the close of the article should also be altered from 17[illegible] to 18[illegible]. In the forty-fourth line of the article the word "obtainable" is printed instead of "[illegible]."

The Government of India has decided upon having a Political Agent in Yarkand and Mr. Shaw has, naturally, been selected to fill the post. Mr. Shaw was to leave Calcutta on Saturday with the ratification of the Yarkand treaty. Dr. J. Scully, at present acting as [illegible] Surgeon, and one of the most promising officers of the Bengal Medical Service, has been appointed Medical Officer with the Political [illegible]

[illegible] Nur Sing, the eldest surviving [illegible] of Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadoor, who has been ill for some time past, is reported to have died at Ajodhya on the afternoon of the 24th April last. Under the belief that he would not recover he left his residence for Benares, but becoming worse, was obliged to halt at Ajodhya. On the news of his death reaching Khatmandoo on the 2nd instant, fifty-[illegible] minute guns were fired in the [illegible]. [illegible] widow expressed her eagerness to become a suttee, but was deterred from her purpose by the personal influence of Sir Jung Bahadoor and his principal Ranee.

Accounts received at Lahore from Ladak mention the continued prevalence of inclement weather. Mr. Johnson, who was at Nubra, also complains of the weather, but nevertheless he has succeeded in getting all his supplies across the Sasser Pass. The Yarkand Embassy will therefore find everything prepared for them. Captain Molloy states that nothing more has been heard of Tara Singh. Three of the advance party of Tara Singh's have, however, safely crossed the Karakoram, and one of them was expected daily to reach Nubra. Another has reached Digar, where he proposes taking a day's rest.

The *Bombay Guardian* mentioned a week ago that a letter which we commented upon lately regarding missionaries was not written by a missionary but by a member of the Civil Service. We thought the information so comparatively unimportant that we forgot to mention it, and therefore have given the editor of the *Bombay Guardian* an opportunity of pointing a good verse of poetry at us in his last issue. To avoid the imminent danger, we hasten to state that "F. S.'s" letter, which missionaries and the *Bombay Guardian* are so anxious to disclaim, has the honour to belong to a member of the Civil Service.

IBRAHIM KHAN, of the Yarkand Mission, was at Tashkurghan on the 27th ultimo, and intended to leave for Cabool the next day. Sardar Muhammad Afzul Khan, a Ressaldar, who lately brought a batch of letters from the section of the Yarkand Mission in Wakhan, stated that it was their intention to return by Sir-i-kol and Kashgar. A friendly letter from Colonel Gordon to the Government of Turkistan is said to have arrived by the same opportunity, containing a similar intimation as to the intentions of the party. The Governor of Turkistan had accordingly written to the Meer of Wakhan, requesting him to escort Colonel Gordon to Sir-i-kol.

THE Peshawur correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* hears from Swat, that the Ootma Kheyl tribe recently attacked and took possession of a fort belonging to the Doorgee tribe. The latter, being unable to resist, appealed for assistance to the people of Swat, who sent a large force to their help. The Ootma Kheyls also got reinforced themselves and the fighting has continued for some time with varied success. The Doorgees have planted their standard between Doorgee and Koh-a-Malkand, where it is said they have stationed 3,000 armed men to prevent their enemies from incommoding or plundering travellers. Both parties have suffered considerable loss in the engagements.

FROM a return made by the Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, published in the last Calcutta *Gazette*, it appears that the quantity of salt consumed, *i. e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions, in the first three months of the present year, amounted to 17,48,068 maunds as against 19,72,051 maunds in the previous quarter, and 19,17,888 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The amount of duty levied was Rs. 56,81,221 as against Rs. 64,09,166 and Rs. 62,33,136 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively. The shipments of salt from Liverpool for the port of Calcutta were 25,340 tons.

THE *Englishman* understands that Mr. R. B. Chapman, C. S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, proceeding to Europe on leave, made over charge on Tuesday last to Mr. Edward F. Harrison, the Comptroller-General, who has been appointed to officiate as Financial Secretary. The following arrangements have been made for the time during which Mr. Harrison acts as the Financial Secretary; Mr. H. A. Mangles, C. S., Accountant-General, Bengal, acts as Comptroller-General; Mr. Edward Gay, Deputy Comptroller-General, acts as Bengal Accountant-General; Mr. T. W. Biss, Assistant Comptroller-General, acts as Deputy Comptroller-General; and, in the Bengal Accountant-General's Office, Mr. J. Tayler, Assistant Accountant-General, will conduct the duties of the Deputy Accountant-General in addition to his own duties.

THE *Pioneer* draws the following pleasing picture of the working of the Holkar (State) Railway:—The care of the whole line including that of every single station is entrusted to an unhappy official who holds the rank of head station-master, and draws a salary of Rs. 100 a month. Each of the stations on the line is under the charge of a [illegible], who besides doing the [illegible] of a master, attends to his own telegraph, signalling. Each guard draws Rs. 60 a month, and each driver and stoker a less sum of course. Sometimes it happens that a guard is not available; then a fireman is made to supply his place, or the train is to allowed to go without its guard. It is said that a train has been running regularly for some time past without any guard whatever. As for that *sine qua non* of railway management, the 'line-clear' message, it is almost ignored. The marvel is that Indore has not been able as yet to add one more thrilling page to the long story of railway catastrophes.

THE *Friend of India* observes: In spite of the semi-official assurances of the Russian press and of the Czar's visit to England, the expedition up the Oxus towards the northern frontier of India is at this moment going on. On the 26th April the Grand Duke Constantine and the twenty-five officers who are to conduct the expedition in four sections, left St. Petersburg for the rendezvous at Rasarinst on the Jaxartes. The trigonometrical and topographical party are to survey the river, its channels and delta hydrographically. The meteorological section will make hourly observations at two stations and determine the facts relating to the current and the rise and fall of the water. The ethnographical and statistical portion will report on the people and historical sites and collect traditions and MSS. Finally the natural history observers will study the geology, botany and zoology of the Caspian lowlands. "If the political aspect of affairs in Central Asia will permit," exploration is to pass beyond the confines of Russian territory—a very significant statement.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28TH MAY.

THE excitement consequent on the observance of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth-day has passed away and dulness reigns in its stead. Dim floating recollections, however, of that merry occasion,—for even on the border of the great famine land, it was a merry one—still remain, and, in some minds, are strangely associated with soldiering, cannonading, Sir James Outram, heavy tiffins, evening parties, "God save the Queen," fireworks, *et hoc genus omne*. It is no doubt the last festive day of the "hot weather" season, and, perhaps, it is fortunate for many that it is so. In the meanwhile, however, Calcutta has something to occupy her mind, and to worry it too, in her endeavours to provide amusements, theatrical and operatic, for the forthcoming season. The old difficulty about the Italian Opera has again cropped up, and there are not sufficient funds available to bring out a fresh company, although, with the funds that are already contributed, amounting to, I believe, Rs. 63,000, the enterprising proprietor of the *Indian Charivari* has offered to undertake the responsibility of importing as good an opera company as any Calcutta has yet had. There seems, however, to be no sufficient guarantee that because Colonel Wyndham has been successful beyond his and everyone else's anticipations with a comic paper, a similar measure of success would attend his speculations regarding an Italian Opera Company. The feeling still appears to be in favour of Mr. Massa's carrying the undertaking, but he has declined to pledge himself to further action unless the subscription is raised from 63,000 to 73,000 rupees. The difference to be made good is very small, and it is probable that at the last moment it will be forthcoming if no other arrangement is effected. I understand that Herr Mack, the Maestro de Conservatoire, has a proposal to make at the next meeting of the committee, the nature of which I am, however, not aware of. On the other hand, it is in contemplation to constitute an English theatrical company, and with this view a meeting of those interested in the matter is called for next Saturday, when a programme will be submitted for consideration and a committee appointed to carry whatever measures may be approved into effect. There is no doubt that Calcutta is both able and willing to support a good theatrical company which, by judicious management, would pay its own way, and amply remunerate the company or individual who would undertake the responsibility of bringing such a company from England or elsewhere. It is, I believe, an indisputable fact that Calcutta has never yet had anything approaching a first-rate theatrical company, or, to go further, a company which even in Australia would be only tolerably supported. I write this in a general or collective sense, for it is not to be denied that Lewis's companies occasionally did contain clever artistes. You have, in Bombay, at present what may, I think, justly be called, the *crême* of Lewis's last importation.

You will probably have observed that the next annual Fine Art Exhibition is to be held here on the 5th of December. The building chosen for the exhibition is likely to be the Dalhousie Institute, although it is not so stated in the programme. I observe that Sir Richard Temple still holds the office of Vice-President of the Committee, but it is doubtful, in view of his largely increased duties, whether on this occasion, as on all others, he will come forward as a contributor. I notice also that Colonel Charles Johnson, who was unanimously voted to the Vice-Presidentship at the last meeting held in Simla, still retains his place as Honorary Secretary to the Committee—a post which it seems to be agreed no one is capable of filling more creditably and with more satisfaction to contributors than he has filled and is filling it. The usual prizes, numbering nine, are to be awarded, and it is thought that the fact of the exhibition being held in Calcutta will have the effect of largely increasing the number of contributors, as it will certainly increase the number of visitors—a much-to-be desired consummation, considering the finances of the institution.

The public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta to decide on the form of a memorial to the late Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter is to be held at the Town Hall this afternoon. It is expected that Mr. Justice Kemp will take the chair. The requisition to the Sheriff bears about two hundred signatures, about a dozen of which are those of Europeans. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Justice Mitter appears to have been held in much esteem by all classes of the community, and to have gained universal respect by the manner in which he dispensed justice from the Bench. The memorial, whatever form it may take, will, it is thought, be warmly supported by all. A question which is at present puzzling the minds of a good many here is, how the report about the Viceroy's resignation, which is known to be unfounded, got abroad. Coming direct from the London clubs, and from the columns of "Vanity Fair," which rarely gives credence to unsupported statements, the rumour brought with it a certain colouring of truth. The fact really is that the report originated with the Calcutta press some months ago, it has just had time to go home and come out again; its denial will now, in all likelihood, start afresh and will probably be telegraphed back by *Reuter*. A somewhat similar instance occurred last year, which is worth mentioning, as showing to what extraordinary length rumours of the kind are sometimes carried. A paragraph appeared in one or two Calcutta papers stating, if I recollect it rightly, that Colonel Chesney would shortly succeed the present Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. Two or three months afterwards the same paragraph, though somewhat more authoritatively put forward, appeared in the *Home News*. It was recopied by the Indian papers and started home again. The *Home News* was evidently too old a dog to be taken in twice, and so the next time it was heard of was either in Allan's *Indian Mail* or the *Overland Mail* which gave the intelligence on undoubted authority. It does not appear, however, to have been reproduced here.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

AHMEDABAD, 28TH MAY.

IT is a long time since I have had the pleasure of sending you a news-letter. My silence is not attributable to lethargy, or to unwillingness to contribute, but to a general pressure of business immediately connected with professional engagements. I hope this explanation will be sufficient to convince you that I *do not* deserve that horror of horrors, the editorial lash. The weather is excessively hot, the General, Sir Edward Russel, and his staff, and our mofussil English beauties are enjoying cool and refreshing breezes in favorite retreats. It would be unkind to say that we do not miss them. The live stock of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson, who was buried in the cantonment graveyard on Sunday last, will be sold this evening in the cantonment. We have heard nothing more [illegible] the mysterious death of a Euro[illegible] [illegible] to the Royal Art[illegible] [illegible] decomposition in the boundaries of [illegible] not very far from camp. I hope the civil authorities will soon be able to throw more light on the matter. Some cases of sunstroke have occurred in Ahmedabad, and its neighbourhood, but none have terminated fatally, in consequence, I suppose, of the successful way in which sufferers are treated, and respecting which it would, perhaps, be worth the while of some of our skilful doctors to know something. The juice of the green mango roasted is expressed, and applied freely to the head of the patient, who is compelled to drink unadulterated honey diluted with water. When the paroxysms of the sickness are over, and consciousness returns, a moderate dose of castor-oil is administered. This primitive remedy may be ridiculed in high quarters, but simple as it is I have known it to cure several unfortunate people. I must confess that I have had the mortification of seeing Europeans die in hospital not long after admission. "Live and learn," is a good homely English proverb. Is it too much to say that simple remedies may sometimes cure valuable European lives in India? Who would believe that common butter-milk has been known to cure people who were attacked with cholera, that the leaves of an ordinary runner have effectually removed obstinate bursati with which horses are afflicted, and that a recipe given by an illiterate native gipsy has been tried with undisputed success on several individuals who were bitten by mad dogs. You will be good enough to admit that these are things worth knowing. I am happy to have it in my power to say that Dr. Johnson, our newly appointed Civil Surgeon, is recovering from the effects of maltreatment from a lunatic who attacked him suddenly and furiously with a bar of iron. The doctor defended himself nobly. Dr. Johnson is a general favourite, and I do not think there is, in the whole of our community, a single person who would say one unkind or ungracious word about him. The conduct of the Thakore of Palitana towards British subjects is giving general dissatisfaction. The following is an extract of a letter regarding him addressed by a rich jeweller to Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent at Rajcote. Some native chiefs are remarkable for rapaciousness, but active British interference will suppress bad behaviour.

Extract from a letter from Allumchund Bhoguldhund, Esq., to Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, Rajcote.

"I beg to make the following representation to you, and solicit protection from you as a British officer. I am an inhabitant of Puttum, and am at present at Veerumgam. I went on a pilgrimage about two months ago to Joonaghur, and lastly to Palitana. I staid at the latter place about twenty-five days. According to existing religious customs among the Jains, I made a determination of putting some images in a temple in Motisha's Toonk; and to enable me to do so I sent for a mason, who said he would not come without the Thakore's permission, and was afraid he would be punished. I was then obliged to go to the Thakore with a vakeel or representative of Anundjee Kullianjee, named Oodeyshunker. The Thakore then permitted the mason to go and fix the images. But this want of freedom to poor workmen living in the Raja's jurisdiction gave me great and unnecessary trouble. I again wished to put two more images in the same temple and found that a mason would not come without the Raja's permission, so I went to the Thakore a second time without a vakeel. He compelled me to give a writing asking permission to put in the images. Being in his territory, where he can do as he likes, I complied against my will with his request, which is contrary to our privileges and established custom. He has adopted a new practice with the view, I think, of establishing a precedent and of making use of such applications at a future date, so I write in time to inform you, and pray that you will order the Thakore Sahib to give me back my paper and prevent him from compelling others to do as I have done. Every where there is freedom to workmen, but in the Raja's territory there appears to be none, and this, I think, requires political interference."

KHANDALLA, 27TH MAY.

WE continue to have delightful weather here, and there have been many arrivals since I wrote to you last. The travellers' bungalow is almost always full, and I know of a reverend gentleman having had to return to Poona within an half an hour after his arrival here as he could not find accommodation at the travellers' bungalow. If an enterprising Pallonjee or [illegible] were to open a hotel at Khandalla during the season I am sure he would not have to regret his choice.

There is not much news to give you from this place, though I have seen fewer people get up theatricals, concerts or similar amusements. The soldiers have very much improved in health since coming here, but they find it very difficult to kill time. They have [illegible], no penny readings, and "no nothing," [illegible] them sadly remarked to me the other day. [illegible] do not like being shut up in the barracks all day and right glad are they to avail themselves of the [illegible] of going out for a walk or a ride, which they are allowed to do after 4 o'clock. Khandalla is very rich in excellent and "charming walks," and among others the road to Lanowlee on one side and the reversing station on the other afford convenient and easy drives and rides. By the bye, did you ever ride the Khandalla "tat"? Oh! he is such a discreet quadruped, and, like the Matheran tat, [illegible] disposition [illegible] most "accommodates himself to your [illegible]" remarkable manner, exercising his own discretion only when he finds he is being piloted by a novice, and then to avoid unpleasant consequences he [illegible] walks." But all Khandalla tats are not so sensible. You [illegible] sometimes meet one with a facetious turn of mind, indulging his taste at the expense of his rider. Yesterday evening I had the pleasure to discover one of these ridden by [illegible] patient red-coat. In going to the bazaar he had to [illegible] his stable. You will therefore understand that he found it more tempting to go in than on, but red-coat thought differently, and soon there was a "misunderstanding between the couple." Red-coat tried to smile placidly. The "tat" shook his head with a profound and mysterious air, then he began amusing himself by walking backwards. This he did as far as he could go in one direction, and then began in another. Red-coat gave now and then a shake of the reins in an argumentative manner. To this the poney replied by a decided shake of the head, implying "Couldn't think of it—quite out of the question," and continued his extraordinary exercise. I watched the performance for nearly a quarter of an hour, and when I left it was at its height.

Besides our scraggy "tats" there are two *palkees* here, and these are our only "public conveyances." I am sure it would be a great advantage if the messman of the travellers' bungalow were to keep a tonga or two at Khandalla in the season.

Some men of the Royal Fuziliers, who had been out shooting, informed their captain in the evening that they had seen the dead body of a native down in one of the ravines, in an advanced state of decomposition. They were ordered to report the circumstance to the police, which was done. Next morning a party of police set out with three of the soldiers, and instituted a careful search till the evening, but the soldiers had not taken care to mark the spot and so the party had to return without finding anything. The search was renewed the next morning, but it was not till the third day that the police succeeded in discovering the body. It was quite decomposed and was eaten up in some places, so the Patell told me he was quite unable to ascertain how the man met with his death. The body appeared to be that of a Maratha about 60 years of age, the hair on the head being quite grey. The police gave information in [illegible] surrounding villages, but as no one came forward to claim the body the Patell held a *punch* and disposed of it. The dead body of another native was reported to have been found [illegible] on the Lanowlee road. This man is s[illegible] have fallen a victim to some disease from which he had been suffering.

Colonel E. reported to the police the other day that Rs. 90 in notes were purloined from his box and that he suspected his hamal was the thief. The police took the man in hand, and it turned out that the Colonel's suspicions were well-founded, for the fellow confessed his guilt and restored the notes. It is a pity the Colonel did not prosecute him. A dishonest servant is the worst of living pests and should be made an example of whenever he is found out.

Some people do not appear to be very particular about settling the claims of their bakers, bheestees and others. Loud complaints are heard about a gentleman of high standing in society and office having left this without paying his bheestee for the current month's water. He is said to have underpaid his baker as well as milkman, and to have beaten them when they remonstrated with him. The claimants are very poor people, and as their claims are for small amounts (not small to them of course) it is very difficult for them to go Poona to sue the defaulting party. This person is said to have tried to serve the landlord after the same fashion and to have torn the matting and couch covers and broken the furniture to find an excuse for deducting the rent. Such conduct is disgraceful in the extreme and highly unbecoming a gentleman and a Government official. Gentlemen should be very careful to pay with their own hands the people who serve them here, or supply them anything, as I know of instances in which a gentleman gave a 50 rupees note into the hands of his butler to pay the sundry bills, but the butler put off the poor people till the last moment and then took his seat in a third-class carriage and packed off to Bombay without paying them anything.

The Railway Company's house on Battery Hill is for sale; indeed, it has been so for the last two years but has not found a purchaser yet, which is the more surprising as the house is pleasantly situated and commands excellent views, and the price asked is not much. Three other houses have lately changed hands.

29TH MAY.

This morning a party of police with two European constables went down the ravine accompanied by the three soldiers who had first come upon the corpse of the native. It appears that since the body was disposed of the police has received information which leads them to [illegible] foul play, and they suppose that the man has met with [illegible] the body and have therefore determined to exhume [illegible] and institute fresh and careful inquiries as to the manner of his death. Murder will out, they say, and I hope this adage will be verified in this instance and the murderer himself brought to justice.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, is expected at Rajcote in the course of this week.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A native who is alleged to have taken a quantity of opium on Friday with a view to commit suicide was admitted to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

REWARD.—Constables Br[illegible] and Grennan received a reward of Rs. 1[illegible] for the arrest of twelve stragglers, seamen of H. M. S.'s ship Modeste, who had overstayed their leave.

[illegible] CAUSES COURT.—The Judges of the [illegible] have called upon the Judge of the Surat Court to explain why [illegible] Court was not closed as usual [illegible] May last.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A CHILD AT NE[illegible].—The five prisoners who were concerned in the recent murder of a child at Neriad have been committed to [illegible] their trial before the Sessions Court.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE GAEKWAR.—We learn from a Surat paper that the husband of Luxmeebaee, who has preferred a complaint against the Gaekwar and others, intends to call nearly eighty-five witnesses to prove that Luxmeebaee is his lawful wife.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Surat, who has been granted a furlough to Europe for six months, made over charge of his office to the Assistant Collector, Mr. C. B. Winchester, on the 20th instant.

CIVIL SURGEON OF TANNA.—Surgeon Major H. Atkins, Civil Surgeon, Tanna, has been allowed privilege leave for three months, as he may avail himself of it in August next; his duties during his absence being performed by Surgeon T. Cody, Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Circle.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday while a Mussulman hack buggy driver was driving his buggy along Hornby Row in the direction of Colaba, a tramway car happened to come along in the opposite direction. The buggy horse got restive and, rearing back on to the curbstone of the foot-path on the road, the buggywalla was thrown out of the buggy and was severely hurt about the head. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ACCOMMODATION AT BOREE BUNDER STATION.—A correspondent writes to say that losing one train at Boree Bunder Station he was compelled to wait three hours for another, and during that time he was not permitted to wait inside the station. He therefore thinks that station-masters might be permitted to allow a bench to unfortunate passengers who may be situated as he was.

A COMPLAINT TO THE POLICE.—A respectable Memon residing in old Memonwada Street, by name Hassan Meah Rahimtoola, complained to the police, that during the last three nights stones have been thrown at his house from some of the neighbouring houses. On Saturday night the police were put on the alert and watched the spot, but were unable to detect from where the stones were thrown. The complainant appears to be one of the parties whose case is pending in the police court.

THE DISTURBANCE AT DAKORE DURING THE MOHURRUM.—It will be remembered that during the last Mohurrum festival, a serious disturbance took place at Dakore between the Mahomedans and the Bawas residing in a temple there. The Bawas were arrested by the police as aggressors, and were committed for trial to the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad. We learn from the *Samsher Bahadur* that after due investigation into the case, the Sessions Judge has acquitted the prisoners.

A FATAL ATTACK.—On the 14th instant a Mekranee named Shumbai was proceeding in the evening towards his house situate in the Bagdadee lines. On approaching the Meeran ka Naka five or six men of his tribe fell upon him and accused him of having assisted one Sufier to assault them. They struck him with their fists on different parts of his body, and one of them inflicted a severe blow on his forehead with a heavy stick. The unfortunate man was able to go to the nearest [illegible] to report the matter to the police, who [illegible] sent him to the Civil Hospital, where he died last Thursday from the effects of the injuries he received. Strange to state, notwithstanding the dangerous state of the man, no dying deposition was taken from him, nor was a Coroner's inquest held over his body. How is it that the City Magistrate did not attend the Civil Hospital to take down the man's dying declaration? The culprits were apprehended on the 16th on an information lodged by the brother of the deceased. They are all in custody, and were placed before the City Magistrate on Saturday, when the brother of the deceased was examined, and the further hearing of the case was postponed until the 1st proximo.—*Sindian*, May 27th.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE TRAMWAY LINE.

ON Friday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, as the tramway car No. 13 was passing along the Hornby Row towards Colaba, a bullock cart, belonging to Mr. Macdonald, of the Municipal Workshops, which was laden with an iron girder about 23 feet long, was passing in the same direction near or upon the tramway line, when the driver of the tramway car and others shouted to the cartman to clear the line. It appears that the brake was not put on in time to prevent a collision. However, on the car nearing the cart, the bullocks swerved a little, and the iron girder struck a Parsee named Framjee Jamsetjee, an inspector of the Tramway Company, who was standing at the time on the foot-board of the car, knocking him off and causing a compound fracture of the right leg. Framjee was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he is not expected to recover from the injuries he has sustained. Mr. Dosabhoy [illegible], Acting Senior Magistrate, proceeded to the hospital at midnight on the same day, and took the deposition of the Parsee in the presence of the cartman and John Carr, the driver of the tramway car, who are now in the custody of the police at the Oomercarry Chowkey, and who will be placed before the magistrate this day.

DEPOSITION OF THE INJURED MAN.

Framjee Jamsetjee on oath deposed—I am an inspector on the Bombay Tramway Company, and reside at Colaba. At about 3 o'clock this afternoon, I was standing on the foot-board of tramway car No. 13, which was going along Hornby Row towards Colaba. I had got into this car from another car a minute or two before. I immediately saw a bullock-cart with an iron girder about 22 feet long in it, going along the tramway line ahead of car No. 13. I told the driver of the car named John Carr to stop the car, but he did not do so, although it would have been possible. We all cried out to the cart driver to move off the tramway, and he did so, but as the cart got off [illegible] tramway on the left-hand side, the bullocks swerved the cart one side, and the iron girder which was in the cart struck both my legs and threw me off the car, and my feet got entangled under the foot-board of that [illegible] when I attempted to get up, I found [illegible] leg was fractured. This man (Dhondoo Ragoojee) who was just now standing before me, is the man who was driving the cart. When the car [illegible] John Carr, from the cart, I told the driver of [illegible] notice whether he did to apply the brake, but I did become confused. Had he applied the brake [illegible] as I had desired him to do so this accident would not have occurred.

Cross-examined by John Carr—I did not notice whether the brake had been [illegible] when the cart swerved, as I was engaged in counting the passengers. I did not notice, when I got on the car, whether you were holding the brake with one hand and the reins with the other.

Cross-examined by Dhondoo Ragojee—If you were not quite on the tramway line you were very near it.

THE MURDER OF A WIFE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

THE inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Ruckmee, woman, who was murdered on Friday morning last, by her husband Ragoo Satum, a peon in H. M.'s Common Jail, was resumed on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, before Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Coroner, and a jury.

Dewjee Doolajee Satum said—I am a police sepoy R 1221, and live in the same chawl in Gilder Street as the deceased. I have known Ragoo Satum, a peon in the Common Jail, for the last three years. I did not know the deceased, his wife, until about twenty days, since when she came with her husband to live in the chawl. I occupy a room on the upper storey, but at night I sleep on the ground-floor. The deceased was a quiet, modest woman of good character. I do not know whether she had only lately come down to Bombay. I saw Ragoo on the evening of the 28th instant at about 8-30, when he came downstairs and joined a party of us who were smoking. He appeared to be well and cheerful, and after smoking he went upstairs to bed. I also went to bed. At about 4-30 yesterday morning, I was aroused from sleep by an alarm raised by Anpoorna, who called out "Run, run, run." I did not hear what else she said. I ran upstairs to her room, in which also Ragoo and Ruckmee lived. When I got to the door I found that it was fastened in the inside. I tried to push it open, but I could not do so. I called out to Anpoorna to open the door at once. As I was doing so, a man called Sittaram, another by name Nagoo, and a third by name Babajee, who are tenants living in the chawl, came to the door and tried to push it open, but before he forced it open, Anpoorna came and opened it from the inside. As soon as it was open I saw a light burning in the inner room. I saw Ragoo sitting on a quilt spread on the floor opposite the door. He had a knife in his hand, and was trying to cut himself across the stomach. When [illegible] of stabbing himself [illegible] raised [illegible], but I caught hold of his arm and prevented him doing so. I took the knife out of his hand. I recognise the knife, now produced, on which is a label with the letters "T. G. H.," as the one I took out of Ragoo's hand. The whole of the knife was covered with fresh blood. There was a pool of blood by the side of the quilt between it and the door. I then went into the [illegible] room, and there near the [illegible] under the window I saw the deceased lying in a pool of blood. I saw a wound in the lower part of the throat from which blood was flowing. She was dead. Ragoo did not say anything. Blood was coming from the wound in his abdomen and he was then put into a buggy and sent to this hospital. I had not heard any quarrel or high words during the night. Ragoo was sober when he was smoking with us on the previous evening. I do not know to whom the knife, now produced, belongs.

Dr. Sidney Smith said—I am a surgeon to the Coroner, and live at Mazagon. Yesterday I viewed the body of the deceased with the jury. She was lying in the inner room on the floor in a pool of blood. By the Coroner's order the body was removed to the Morgue, where I made a *post-mortem* examination. I found that there was a wound about a quarter inch long to the left of the middle line of the neck, and about three inches in depth. The common carotid artery was divided, all the other organs of the body were healthy. From the evidence I have heard and the *post-mortem* examination which I made I am of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage from the wound of the artery on the neck above described. Such a wound could have been inflicted by the clasp-knife now produced. Considerable force must have been exerted to have inflicted such a wound. The deceased was pregnant.

The Coroner summed up the circumstances connected with the death in a lucid manner, and the jury after a short consultation returned the following verdict:—"That deceased's death was caused by a stab in the throat with a knife inflicted on her by Ragoo Satum, her husband, under such circumstances that the act of Ragoo Satum was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Bustee, 25th May.—Prices much the same. Heavy shower on 23rd. Numbers on Mandhawal road relief works fallen from 51,225 on 20th to 43,726 on 23rd, owing to reduction of wages: further decrease probable. Wages lowered on Doomriagunge works during the week. Total number of relief works on 23d, 140,262. Four poorhouses with 280. Advances made for purchase of rice-seed Rs. 5,521 up to 23rd, Import and export almost ceased.

Goruckpore, 25th May.—Prices steady, with slight upward tendency. Numbers on relief works in north decreased to 47,200, owing to migration to Chumparun relief works, where wages are higher, and to the demand for labour to prepare rice lands for sowing. In south numbers risen to 38,500, owing to increase on Deoreea works, and re-employment by mistake of Gola road labourers, who refused to move to Cowree Ram works. Total number on relief works 86,000, showing a falling off of 7,800 within the last fortnight. Preparations making to substitute work-houses for relief works when rains begin. In city poorhouse 489; in seven district poorhouses, 464. Total taccavee advances for rice-seed up to 22nd May, Rs. 42,782.

Ghazeepore, 26th May.—Prices much the same. Slight shower on 24th. On relief works 1,030. Charitable relief once a week to 357 in Ghazeepore only.

Mirzapore, 27th May.—Prices much the same. Reports from Doodhee good. North of Soane one relief work, with 273. South of Soane ten works, with 1,375.

Benares, 27th May.—No change. No distress. Cane doing well.

Azimgurh, 24th May.—Prices generally somewhat higher. Charitable relief twice a week to 300 in Azimgurh only.

Jounpore, 26th May.—Prices stationary.

Allahabad, 27th May.—No change. Prices stationary.

Banda, 26th May.—Slight rise in prices of coarser grains. Reports as to general condition of people continue satisfactory. Fourteen poorhouses, with 858. Able-bodied inmates transferred to relief works: many of these prefer to return to their own homes. In Kirwee price of mohwa risen. Four poorhouses, with 1,093. Applicants for relief on the increase, chiefly from hilly tracts to the south of Kirwee.

Humeerpore, 26th May.—No noteworthy change. On relief works 1,529. In poorhouses 484.

Jaloun, 25th May.—No distress. Cane doing well.

Jhansie, 27th May.—Prices nearly stationary. Numbers on relief works, 1,110.

Cawnpore, 27th May.—No change. Weather cloudy. Health good.

Futtehgurh, 27th May.—Prices stationary.

Agra, 27th May.—Prices moderate. Dust-storms with slight rain. Rubbee outturn above average.

Muttra, 25th May.—Prices moderate, notwithstanding large export to Gwalior. No distress.

Allygurh, 26th May.—Prices moderate. Health good.

Meerut, 27th May.—Threshing over. Outturn exceptionally good. Large exports eastward.

Saharunpore, 27th May.—Rubbee harvested. Rain [illegible] 24th.

Bijnour, 27th May.—Prices stationary. Rubbee all [illegible]. Cane doing well.

Moradabad, 27th May.—Slight fall in price of wheat. Health good.

Bareilly, 27th May.—Prices unchanged. Slight rain last night. Health good.

INDIAN NEWS.

A ONE-HORNED SHEEP.—A correspondent informs us that a fine specimen of a one-horned sheep, bred in a village of the Godibunda taluq, has been sent to the Superintendent of the Lalbagh. It is a fine-looking animal of middle size, the two horns being combined in one, after springing from the middle of the temple, and being bent backward and then inward on to the crown of the head. Our correspondent thinks that as a curiosity, the animal might be exhibited for the delectation of the curious.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

A SUCCESSFUL MADRASSEE.—It is no small honor to the Madras University to have sent to London a Tamil youth of 17 years of age, who has succeeded in getting the fifth place in the Indian Civil Service Examination list. Mr. P. Ruthnavelu Chetty is a son of Mr. Ramasawmy Chetty, Assessor of the Madras Municipality, and an officer of marked ability. Two years ago, Mr. Ruthnavelu Chetty distinguished himself so highly in mathematics at the local University examination, that his relatives determined to send him to London to compete for the Civil Service. His friends expressed to us at the time their perfect confidence in his success, and the result shows how well their hopes were founded. Mr. Ruthnavelu Chetty will no doubt select Madras as the field of his future labours, and will be the first native who has entered our Covenanted Civil Service.

A PAINFUL ANNOUNCEMENT.—We notice in the *Standard* an advertisement of a painful nature concerning a gentleman well known in Calcutta, who at one time belonged to the ecclesiastical establishment in Bengal, Mr. J. M. Bellew. It appears that he has been suddenly struck down by severe illness, which not only incapacitates him from present exertion, but renders it a matter of the gravest doubt whether he will ever be able again to resume any active occupation in life. The public in England have thus been appealed to "to place beyond the reach of pecuniary anxiety one who at a comparatively early period of life is precluded from all further exertion on his own behalf." We see that a committee has been formed to receive subscriptions, W. P. Frith, R.A., Wilkie Collins, Mr. Serjeant Parry, and Edmund Yates, are on the committee. [illegible], we believe, Mr. Bellew has been paid [illegible] a year for lecturing in any part of England for a [illegible] period of the year, as deemed advisable by his employers. He has discontinued calling himself by the title of "reverend" for some time; indeed, if we remember rightly (but in this we may be in error), he has joined the Roman Catholic faith.—*Englishman.*

COPYING OF INSCRIPTIONS.—The following is a letter from Mr. A. C. Burnell to the Government of Madras:—With reference to G. O. No. 51, dated 13th January last, I have the honor to state that I have carefully gone over the copies of inscriptions (returned herewith) sent me, and am decidedly of opinion that it is useless to get such copies at such a price. One inscription only is of intrinsic interest, as it shows that the last great sovereign of the Vijayanagara dynasty, Krishnaraya, did actually visit Tirunamalai in A. D. 1516. It is certain that he restored most of the great pagodas in Southern India, but this inscription seems to indicate that the South Arcot District was under his rule. The rest of the inscriptions would be interesting for paleographic purposes, were they facsimiles; as they are, they are valueless. I have no doubt that more important inscriptions exist at Tirunamalai, but I am quite certain no Brahman can be found to read them. Of such inscriptions photographs or estampages only would be of use. I trust that the failure of this attempt will not cause neglect of this very important inquiry. I would respectfully suggest that it should be continued elsewhere, but that only copies made by means recognized by archæologists should be procured. All others (like these) are scientifically useless. Repeated experience has shown that copies made by free drawing, or read off and written in a current hand, are entirely untrustworthy, even in the case of legible and modern inscriptions, and still more in the case of those in obsolete characters. I much regret that I have not yet been able to report on the other copies of inscriptions sent to me. My catalogue of the Tanjore MSS. absorbs all my spare time (which is very little), but I hope to do so shortly. Meanwhile, I can only suggest that no time be lost in securing proper copies of important inscriptions, and that collectors be informed that copies like those already sent are useless, as well as fancy translations, several of which I see in the Government proceedings.—*Madras Times.*

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD.—While a party of men belonging to H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers, were, on the afternoon of Wednesday last, practising with their rifles at the butts at St. Thomé, a woman named Pousama was accidentally shot by a bullet, and she died from the effects of the wound she received. Dr. Stanbrough, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and the evidence of Honorary Surgeon Mohideen Sheriff showed that there were five external wounds on the body, two in the right arm, two in the right breast, and one in the body, entering just below the seventh rib, passing through the middle parts of the liver and fracturing the dorsal vertebra, the bullet lodging in the spine on the left side. The woman must have been lying down with her arm in the chest when the accident occurred. The radius of the right arm was broken. The son of the deceased, who had accompanied his mother from her house, but who was not near her when the accident occurred, stated that he did not know that any firing had been going on, nor did he see any signals. Captain James Jackson, the officer in charge of the practising party, stated that the ordinary precautions were taken. Two danger flags were flying, one on the butts and the other on the flag-staff, and no signal had been made by the marker to cease firing. The staff of the larger flag was some 30 feet from the ground and could be seen at a great distance. No men are ever posted to prevent people from passing. He had never heard of an accident taking place before. The firing party were five hundred yards from the target. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by a rifle bullet accidentally striking the deceased on her right breast while she was near the rifle practising ground, and they, at the same time, asked the Acting Coroner to bring to the notice of the Commissioner of Police the fact that the rifle practice ground [illegible] requires to be guarded by the police on [illegible] of practice.

THE WR[illegible] THE BENGAL.—Our contemporary, the *Cocanada Advertiser* gives the following account of the official enquiry into [illegible]:—"Our Collector and [illegible] the Bengal off Cocanada [illegible] been ordered by Government [illegible] [illegible] the loss of the Bengal, Captain G[illegible] enquiry [illegible] sat for several days, and judgment [illegible]. Several parties were examined [illegible] evidence went to prove that the vessel [illegible] roads on the 5th instant by a signal [illegible] that the vessel [illegible] ping to put to sea. It would appear [illegible] sprung a leak on the very day she left [illegible] water in the anchors, and when there was four [illegible] sand ballast and hold; the pumps got choked by [illegible] of bailing her they were reduced to the alternative [illegible] a most tiresome [illegible] out with buckets, but this was [illegible] the leak gaining some and tedious work. Finding [illegible] way for Cocanada on the vessel, the captain bore [illegible] effected at this port, with a view to have some repairs at Hope Island [illegible]. The vessel made the light [illegible] attempting to enter the 8th instant, and in attempting [illegible] sailing directions the port at night without [illegible] were two lights [illegible] and even not knowing the [illegible] into shallow water, houses in the port, the vessel gone [illegible] Sultanee, which and while in this position saw [illegible] in a most dan[illegible] had run on shore on the night previous [illegible] what purpose it is [illegible] locality, showing a light, his anxiety to get to [illegible] not know. Captain Griffiths, it is said the light as being a vessel in the anchorage [illegible] stook the vessel [illegible] and steered for her, and in this manner [illegible] sands of C[illegible] allured, as is alleged, to her destruction. Some efforts [illegible] made to get her off, but she was unmanageable, by the large quantity of water, 9 feet, she had in her hold before she got aground. Being old, we believe [illegible] years of age, she did not keep together long, but soon went to pieces. The whole of the evidence was very closely and impartially reviewed. The Court fully recognised the difficulty and danger in which Captain Griffiths was placed in with his vessel in a sinking condition, and cautioned him for an error in judgment in attempting to enter a port to which he was a stranger, and returned his certificate. The chief officer was censured for the irregular manner the log-book had been kept. We think the public in general will approve of the verdict of the Court. We would strongly recommend Mr. Plimsoll to obtain a perusal of the Bengal's log book, and it will enlighten him as to how leaky vessels are sent to sea. When we were in court on the first day, we heard the chief officer say that the vessel was leaky for *four months*. There is no doubt but for the circumstance of the vessel's unseaworthiness and her sinking condition that the Court could have dealt severely with the case; and we congratulate Captain Griffiths on his acquittal."

SORROW ON THE SEA.

I HASTEN on landing to forward to you the particulars of an adventure as strange as it is unique, and, for auld lang syne's sake the old *Delhi* shall first have the remarkable story which will soon be in all the Calcutta papers. We had left Colombo in the screw steamer Strathowen, had rounded Galle, and were well in the Bay, with our course laid for Madras, steaming over a calm and tranquil sea. About an hour before sunset on the 10th, we saw on our starboard beam and about two miles off, a small schooner lying becalmed; there was nothing in her appearance or position to excite remark, but as we came up with her, I lazily examined her with my binocular, and then noticed between us, but nearer her, a long, low, swelling, lying on the sea, which from its colour and shape I took to be a bank of sea weed. As I watched, the mass hitherto at rest on the quiet sea, was set in motion, and its course, towards the schooner, was marked by strong ripples. My exclamation on seeing this huge mass suddenly in motion on a tranquil sea drew the passengers and officers of the ship who were on deck towards the side of the steamer, and we all watched the strange sight in silence, no one venturing a remark as to the nature of the phenomenon. As we gazed, the mass struck the schooner which visibly reeled, and then righted; immediately afterwards the masts swayed sideways, and with my glass I could clearly discern the enormous mass and the hull of the schooner coalescing (I can think of no other term); judging from their exclamations, the other gazers must have witnessed the same appearance. Almost immediately after the collision and coalescence, the schooner's masts swayed towards us, lower and lower; the vessel was on her beam end; lay there a few seconds and disappeared; the masts righting as she sank and the main exhibiting a reversed ensign struggling towards its peak. A cry of horror arose from the lookers on, and, as if by instinct, our ship's head was at once turned towards the scene, which was now marked by the forms of those battling for life, the sole survivors of the pretty little schooner, which only twenty minutes before floated bravely on the smooth sea. I say "twenty minutes" at haphazard, for the tragedy occurred so rapidly that watch consulting was out of the question. Quickly we were on the spot and ready and eager hands soon manned a boat, and rescued the sufferers, five in number; and when they reached our deck we all vied with one another in expressions of heartfelt sympathy and offers of assistance.

As soon as the poor fellows were able to tell their story, they astounded us with the assertion that their vessel had been submerged by a gigantic cuttlefish or calamary, the animal which, in a smaller form, attracts so much attention in the Brighton Aquarium as the Octopus. Each narrator had his version of the story, but in the main all the narratives tallied so remarkably as to leave no doubt of the fact.

As soon as he was at leisure, I prevailed on the skipper to give me his written account of the disaster, and I have now much pleasure in sending you a copy of his interesting narrative. "I was lately the skipper of the Pearl schooner, 150 tons, as tight a little craft as ever sailed these seas, with a crew of six men. We were bound from the Mauritius to Rangoon in ballast to return with paddy, and had put in at Galle for water. Three days out we fell becalmed in the bay (lat. 8° 50' N, long. 84° 5' E.) On May 10th about 5 P.M. (eight bells I know had gone) we sighted a two masted screw on our port quarter, about five or six miles off; very soon after, as we lay motionless, a great mass rose slowly out of the sea, about half a mile off on our larboard side, and remained, spread out as it were and stationary; it looked like the back of a huge whale, but it sloped less and was of a brownish colour; even at that distance it seemed much longer than our craft, and it seemed to be basking in the sun. 'What's that?' I sung out to the mate;—'Blest if I know, barring its size, colour and shape, it might be a whale,' replied Tom Scott; 'and it ain't the sea serpent,' said one of the crew, 'for he's too round for that 'ere crittur.' I went into the cabin for my rifle, and as I was preparing to fire, Bill Darling, a Newfoundlander, came on deck, and looking at the monster, exclaimed, putting up his hand, 'Have a care, master; that 'ere is a squid, and will capsize us if you hurt him.' Smiling at the idea I let fly and hit him, and with that he shook; there was a great ripple all round him, and he began to move. 'Out with all your axes and knives,' shouted Bill, 'and cut at any part of him that comes aboard; look alive, and Lord help us!' Not aware of the danger, and having never seen or heard of such a monster, I gave no orders, and it was no use touching the helm or ropes to get out of the way. By this time three of the crew, Bill included, had found axes, and one a rusty cutlass, and all were looking over the ship's side at the advancing monster; we could now see a huge oblong mass moving by jerks just under the surface of the water, and an enormous train following; the oblong body was at least half the size of our vessel in length, and just as thick; the wake or train might have been 100 feet long. In the time that I have taken to write this, the brute struck us, and the ship quivered under the thud; in another moment, monstrous arms like trees seized the vessel and she heeled over; in another second, the monster was aboard, squeezed in between the two masts, Bill screaming 'slash for your lives;' but all our slashing was of no avail, for the brute holding on by his arms, slipped his vast body overboard, and pulled the vessel down with him on her beam ends; we were thrown into the water at once, and just as I went over I caught sight of one of the crew, either Bill, or Tom Fidling, squashed up between the mast and one of those awful arms; for a few seconds our ship lay on her beam ends, then filled and went down; another of the crew must have been sucked down, for you only picked up five; the rest you know. I can't tell who ran up the ensign.

JAMES FLOYD,
Late Master Schooner Pearl."

Such is a succinct account of this strange "[illegible]." I need hardly allude to the sensation it is already creating, and the [illegible] sympathy (substantial as well as sentimental) which is pouring in on the ill-fated crew.—*Delhi G[illegible]*

REC[illegible]POOTANA.

[illegible] MAY.

In your [illegible] pondence [illegible] Government [illegible] tina. Th[illegible] difficulty [illegible] as great as [illegible] On paper th[illegible] Government seem [illegible] natural, but also practicable. The Bombay Army requires recruits of a higher stamp than it can now procure. History speaks with no uncertain voice as to the military qualities of the Rajpoots. For the last half century no military career has been open to them, while it must be highly probable that such a career is longed for by many. Why not meet their craving, and at the same time supply our wants by inducing them to enlist in the Bombay Army? Why not, indeed? Theoretically, there is no reason at all against it. If the Rajpoots would only give the rein to their military instincts, we should soon possess a very fine contingent from Rajpootana, but practically I believe there will be so many difficulties that the project will never bear fruit worth the gathering. If the Bombay Army is simply in search of a certain number of men calling themselves Rajpoots, and fulfilling certain physical conditions, it is possible that it may meet with a certain measure of success; but if it requires quality as well as quantity I believe that it will be disappointed. I do not mean to imply that there is no fighting stuff left in the province. Far from it, but merely that we cannot offer the men of the right stamp such inducements as will attract them into our ranks in the face of the obstacles which will be put in the way of their accepting service under our standard. There are, I take it, at least three obstacles which will stand in the way—firstly, our strict discipline; secondly, the scantiness of the population; and thirdly, the disapproval of the Rajahs and Chiefs. The first obstacle is one of idea, but is a very real one. You speak of the discipline of former Rajpoot armies, and in a certain sense you are warranted in doing so, but that discipline of former days was very different from the dull leaden coercion which we put in practice now. The discipline they used to submit to was that of personal control exercised with a severity and promptness which is quite foreign to our mechanical method. They bow to discipline which bears the [illegible] of individuality; they cannot, [illegible] when their armies were in the [illegible] laws [illegible] of Hindoostan was a huge battle-field, [illegible] Rajpoots walked to and fro fighting for [illegible] satisfying tribal pique. They were in their element in such circumstances, and if the English Government would but be considerate enough to reproduce a similar situation, the martial vigour of the Rajpoot would blaze up afresh. But they know only too well that we have smitten out the possibility of fighting throughout the land. The iron hand of the Sircars is too heavy for any to contend against. And if there be no fighting, why be a soldier? It is as exciting to till the paternal acres as to labour unceasingly at the manual and platoon exercises. Sleep in the sunshine or under the babool tree is more pleasant than in the stuffy guard-room, and driving off the birds and beasts from the ripening fields not a whit more irksome than two hours of "sentry go," besides which a perusal of history will show that the Rajpoots of Rajasthan, although fighting for many an alien cause, have nearly always fought under their own chiefs. They have fought side by side with the Mahomedan as well as against him, leagued with the Mahratta and confederated against him, but in every case under the leading of a clan Chief. Service under British officers will be a novel experience to them, and will offer none of the inducements which satisfy the instinct of clanship so strong in the Rajpoot. Then again the scanty population of the province is such that there is ground for every adult and to spare. Even supposing that no epidemic or other calamity occurs for many years, a long time must elapse before the soil becomes over-burdened with population, and until that is the case none need leave their homes in search of other employment, and until the need arises very few who have [illegible] local connections will abandon them to seek their [illegible] foreign service, in which there are a few attractions [illegible] considerable hardships. Further, I believe that the influence of Chiefs of every degree will be silently, but powerfully exerted in discouraging enlistment in our army. The pressure of events forces us to interfere in the concerns of Native States with ever-increasing minuteness. The [illegible] acknowledge that it [illegible] this, and may even [illegible] sures where our influence [illegible]. But there are [illegible] they are by no means slow to [illegible] be guarded against, and shrewd in using their authority, [illegible] them and [illegible] injunctions is strictly obeyed while [illegible] that the letter of our [illegible] but effectual resistance is organized secretly [illegible]. The present, I believe, will be found a case in point. Supposing that Rajpootana is thrown open as a recruiting ground to the Bombay Army, the wishes of Government will be received in the native courts with becoming deference, and promulgated and published in conformity with every suggestion the Political Agent may be pleased to make. But if, as is only too probable, it is distasteful to the Chiefs to permit their young men to eat the salt of the Sircar, and to form new ties, and gather new ideas which may sever them from the bonds of tribal fidelity, a secret mandate, utterly impossible to detect, or if detected utterly impossible to prove, will go forth and penetrate to every village and hamlet in the State. What the precise terms of the mandate may have been no one will know, but it will be found that there are no recruits forthcoming except among the outcasts and ruffians of the population; and even supposing there is no active antipathy but only indifference, it will be very difficult to establish a connection. In recruiting, as in trade, a connection is everything. In our own provinces it is a comparatively easy thing to accomplish. There are magistrates to give a helping hand, and a subordinate establishment to make known the wishes of Government and to put the matter properly before the people, to keep babbling of pension and furlough, and good-conduct pay, and, to omit courts-martial, sentry go, and defaulters' drill. But in an apathetic Native State the circulation of such news is sluggish, and there is no one to put on the *couleur de rose*, on which so much depends.

For these reasons I do not think the Bombay Army will gain much, even if they attain their wish. The so-called aboriginal inhabitants, and the other non-Rajpoot community remain. I cannot agree with you that good soldiers cannot be found among the latter. The Mahomedan community, except in the Ajmere, Ulwur, and Tonk districts, is so small that they may be omitted, but there is a very large population of Goojurs, Ahirs, and Jats in most districts. The two first are not fighting castes, but the latter supplies as good fighting stuff as there is in India. It is in fact the Sikh blood under a different name, and the Sikh courage lives in them with unbroken vigor. It is true that they are tillers of the soil rather than soldiers by habit, but if Bombay could get recruits from among them, she would be fortunate. The Jats, however, are not at all eager to enlist; they are not popular among the other castes of India, they have a mortal hatred of Mahomedans, and will not serve willingly in the same regiments with them; there are, I think, two Jat regiments on the Bengal side—one the 14th Bengal Lancers, the other an infantry corps. These fully exhaust the supply of Jat recruits. If there were any to spare, they would probably be attracted to the Bengal Army, as the pure Jat States of Rajpootana—viz., Bhurtpore and Dholepore, from which the largest supply would presumably be available—are situated on the Bengal border.

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CABUL NEWS.

The following Cabul news from the 1st to the 4th May 1874, inclusive, has been received by the Foreign Office:—

Some letters received from the Yarkund Mission were forwarded to the Commissioner of Peshawur by the Agent on 2nd May 1874. It has been ascertained from the Cabul Durbar that the said letters were brought to Budukshan by Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, Ressaldar, belonging to the Yarkund Mission; that Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkistan, also received a friendly letter from Colonel Gordon intimating his intention to return towards Sir-i-kol; that Hafizoolla Khan received the Ressaldar at Budukshan with kindness, and after promising to comply with his wishes, if any, requested him to remain a few days at Budukshan to recover himself from the fatigues of the journey, but that the Ressaldar declined and returned to Wakhan with an Agent of Hafizoola Khan excusing himself that Colonel Gordon would make no arrangements to return to India via Kashgar pending his (the Ressaldar's) return to him from Budukshan. Also that Hafizoolla Khan has written to the Meer of Wakhan to carry out Colonel Gordon's wishes and to escort him as far as Sir-i-kolf. The Agent received a letter from Ibrahim Khan, Inspector, from Tashkurghan, stating that as Colonel Gordon has directed him to return to India via Cabul, he will send one of his servants through Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to the Yarkund Mission bearing letters and will himself leave for Cabul on 28th April 1874. Also that the Agent should obtain the Ameer's permission for his (Ibrahim Khan's) return to India via Koorrum or Jellalabad. In compliance with the Agent's request the Ameer has written to Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to send Ibrahim Khan's servant to Sir-i-kol and Ibrahim Khan to Cabul. Ibrahim Khan will select either the Jellalabad or the Koorrum route for his return to India on his arrival at Cabul.

The Ameer lately received a letter from Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to effect that in consequence of the death of his son he feels great depression, that he has collected presents for His Highness as has been done in previous years, and that if permission be given, he would come to Cabul. His Highness wrote to him a condoling letter requesting him to remain at Balkh and send the presents to Cabul by hand of one of his agents.

Formerly the settlement of all matters depended on the orders of the Ameer alone, and the average duration of suits, &c., was very small. Now petitioners have to present their petitions, &c., to the Ministers, and as they seldom concur with each other, people are obliged to wait for replies and decisions for a long time.

Torees of Koorrum complained to the Ameer against their Governor for having taken excessive fines from them, and His Highness sent Azerzoola Khan, Peshawuree, with them to settle the matter.

The Jellalabad troops reached Cabul yesterday.

EUROPEAN [illegible]RACTS.

THE DOMESDA[illegible] [illegible]OTLAND.

We wo[illegible] and is satisfacto[illegible] [illegible]oving for the [illegible] [illegible]esented to [illegible] no small [illegible] [illegible]ular delu[illegible] [illegible]onged to [illegible] [illegible]ed, to less than [illegible] that there was no authority for this b[illegible] [illegible]ere were probably half-a-million owners of the soil, and requested an inquiry so full as to include a nominal roll of every man or woman owing more than one acre, or holding land on a lease of not less than ninety-nine years. The Peers, who knew perfectly well that if the limit were fixed low enough, and the long leases of the cities included, the number of owners would seem large, consented, and the first Division of the New Domesday Book—that for Scotland—has now been presented to both Houses. It is an admirable return, a monument of patient research and indomitable inquisitiveness, and requires but two improvements to be perfect. The first is a separation between leaseholders and feeholders, the absence of which greatly and, in our judgement, unfairly increases the apparent number of the latter; and the second is a note to remind the reader that the person mentioned has property in more than one county. Apart from this, the work has been most patiently done; but whether Lord Derby, who understands statistics, will approve the result, is a most doubtful question. Of course the Tory papers, reading the Abstract, and finding that the total number of owners is stated at 131,530, have raised their usual pœan of exultation over "those prejudiced Liberals;" but unfortunately the statement is true only to the ear, being in the sense in which the inquiry was ordered ludicrously and flagrantly false. Nobody was inquiring about borough property, or about the owners of single cottages with less than an acre round them, and apart from these two classes, the whole of Scotland outside the cities is owned or leased by 17,151 persons, of whom a large section own less than 20 acres. This number includes all who own by a lease which was originally [illegible] but two—[illegible] years, and shows that the average owner [illegible] for of Scotland, which contains nineteen millions of acres, is a block of 1,100 acres,—a result of no use in itself, but indicating the presence of an unusual number of enormous proprietors. This, accordingly, we find to be the case, there being no less than 100 who hold more than 20,000 acres of land, and among them 52 who hold more than 50,000 acres. We give a list of these men, drawn up as accurately as we can manage, the only doubtful case in our own mind being the Duke of Roxburghe, who must have a fourth estate somewhere which we have failed to find, and the list shows past all doubt or question that 106 persons hold within a fraction half the whole extent of Scotland. From the method of calculation we have adopted, two or three men may have more than we have said—for example, Balfour of Whittinghame, whom it is necessary to hunt through an actuary—but no one can hold less. Moreover, we have sternly omitted every man just under the 20,000 acres, the single exception being Lord Lothian, who must have some outlying bit sufficient to make up his fractional difference. One man alone in his own right and his wife's holds more than a fifteenth of the entire area of the kingdom, and 21 men own nearly a third, a proportion probably exceeding anything known in Western Europe. There are vast estates in South Italy, no doubt, a[illegible] Austria and in Spain; but except in the [illegible] of grandees [illegible] the latter country, they are held by families, and not by individuals. We have abstained rigidly from adding anything to the avowed ownership of the individual, except, in one [illegible] two cases, his predecessor's "Trusts," which, on [illegible] expiry, rejoin the main property—and this is the result:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Duke of Sutherland	1,176,3[illegible]	Sir J. Gladstone	45,000
Duchess of Sutherland	149,879	H. G. M. Stewart	45,000
Sir J. Matheson	406,070	Mackenzie of Coul	45,000
Mr. A. Matheson [illegible]dal-	220,183	Cluny Macpherson	42,000
Earl of Breadalbane	437,896	J. Fowler	39,500
Duke of Buccleugh	[illegible]	Earl of A[illegible]	39,500
Duke of [illegible] Seafield	[illegible]	Duncan Davidson	38,000
Mr. Evan Baillie	[illegible]	E. J. S. Blair	37,000
Earl of Stair	270,000	Sir W. Gordon Cumming	36,400
Duke of Richmond	255,000	Sir R. Anstruther	36,000
Duke of Atholl	194,000	Mrs. Cathcart	36,000
Duke of Hamilton	183,000	Lady Menzies	35,000
Duke of Argyll	175,000	Sir A. D. Stewart	33,[illegible]
Sir K. Mackenzie of Gairloch	164,680	R. S. Menzies	33,000
Macleod of Macleod	141,700	Sir R. Menzies	32,700
Earl of Dalhousie	138,000	Stuart of Lochcarron	32,400
Lord Macdonald	130,000	Duncan Darroch	32,000
The Mackintosh	124,000	Sir S. M. Lockhart	31,500
Earl of Fife	113,000	Earl of Hopetoun	30,000
Sir C. W. R[illegible]	110,000	D. R. Williamson	29,500
Cameron of Lochiel	109,500	Sir T. Colebrooke	29,[illegible]
Duke of Portland	106,000	Bute Est[illegible]	29,000
Sir G. M. Grant	103,000	Dowager Lady Ashburton	28,500
Mr. E. Ellice	99,500	Sir G. Dunbar	27,000
The Chisholm	94,500	Colonel D. Macpherson	26,800
Marquis of Bute	93,000	Mackenzie of Kintail	25,500
Sir J. O. Orde	81,000	C. H. D. Moray	25,000
Balfour of Whittinghame	81,000	Sir R. M. Shaw-Stewart	25,[illegible]
Marquis of Huntly	80,000	Bruce of Symbister	25,000
Mr. J. Malcolm	80,000	Lady Nicolson	25,000
Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby	78,800	Grant of Rothiemurchus	24,500
Marquis of Ailsa	76,000	J. H. Macdonald	24,000
Grant of Glenmoriston	74,800	Earl of Lauderdale	24,000
Meyrick Bankes	70,000	Major Cameron	24,000
Duke of Montrose	68,000	H. A. Johnstone	24,000
C. Morrison	67,000	Mrs. Mary Robertson	24,000
Sir J. Colquhoun	67,000	R. A. Oswald	24,000
Earl of Airlie	65,000	Earl of Eglinton	23,000
Mr. J. J. H. Johnstone	64,000	Sir J. Fergusson	22,600
Mackenzie of Dundonell	64,000	Earl of Southesk	22,500
Earl of Aberdeen	63,500	J. C. J. Brodie	22,400
Lord Middleton	63,000	D. Carnegie	22,200
Countess of Home	62,000	Mr. D. Ogilvy	22,000
Earl of Moray	61,700	Earl of Rosebery	21,000
Duke of Roxburghe	60,000	Macpherson of Glentruim	21,000
Earl of Dunmore	60,000	Marquis of Tweeddale	20,000
Sir J. Ramsden	60,000	Sir H. H. Campbell	20,000
Mr. J. Baird	60,000	Mr. W. Grant	20,000
E. H. Scott (Harris)	59,700	Mr. A. Fraser	20,000
Sir C. W. A. Ross	55,000	Colonel Farquharson	20,000
Sir J. Riddell	54,500	W. Macdonald	20,000
Earl of Wemyss	52,000	Marquis of Lothian	20,000
J. G. M. Heddle	50,400	E. C. Sutherland-Walker	20,000
Earl of Cawdor	46,000	Total	9,350,884

The popular idea that the Duke of Sutherland owns an entire county is not true, as Sir C. W. Ross has 55,000 acres, and Sir James Matheson owns a petty morsel of 18,500 acres in Sutherlandshire, and Gordon Macleod has 11,000, and E. C. Sutherland-Walker 20,000, and there are nineteen other freeholders of more than 100 acres; but the Duke does own with his wife, the Countess of Cromartie—where, by the way, they have not apparently an acre—more than the entire surface of any county in England except Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. It is a popular delusion to suppose also that the Duke of Argyll owns Argyllshire, his share being less than a tenth; but he and the other Campbell, the Earl of Breadalbane, own 340,000 acres of it between them, stretching from the Western Isles to the Eastern frontier of the county, where Lord Breadalbane's Perthshire property carries on the story to the head of Loch Tay. We have taken no account of families, and have no room for petty lairds with only 10,000 or 15,000 acres, but no one can read the Scotch "Domesday Book," with its columns of properties held by Campbells, Kerrs, Scotts, Stewarts, Macleods, Ramsays, and so on, without perceiving how ownership has been developed. The Chiefs' right to a part of the produce of the soil has gradually hardened into ownership; and where they have split their estates, necessarily vast, for they were the estates of tribes, it has been usually among their own families. The men not heads of clans who have bought great estates are few, though three of them, Sir James Matheson, the China merchant, of whose birth we know nothing, but who was once a penniless clerk in Calcutta; Mr. Evan Baillie, and Lord Portland, who in Scotland is a new man, stand in the very front rank of great proprietors.

It will, of course, be observed that the amount of revenue obtained from these estates is not now commensurate with their acreage, the Duke of Sutherland's, for instance, being valued at only a shilling an acre, while there are small estates valued at two pounds; but that is the very evil of which we complain, as the result of these huge aggregations of the surface of the kingdom. They keep down cultivation, improvement, and above all, building. The Duke of Sutherland, for example, is said to be a good landlord, and is certainly an active one, but can any one believe that he can or does manage his gloomy deserts as a hundred proprietors would with 11,000 acres a piece, and the whip of necessity behind them to make them inventive, to compel them to grant "feus," to seek for minerals, to invite colonists, to apply that patient, minute care to arboriculture out of which some great proprietors have obtained so much? There are hillsides in P[illegible] [illegible]rthshire where a shilling an acre has become ten shillings merely by oak planting,—not for timber, a slow and wearying process, but for bark. What can work for ten hours a day bring to a Duke with sufficient English revenues, or why should he bore himself to reclaim a moor Sutherlandshire is bad enough, and and its rent-roll but a poor one but plant it down in Switzerland as a Canton, and a Community of freeholders would very soon make it a comfortable, or at least an endurable, residence for a hundred thousand people. Does anybody honestly think that the vast property of the two Campbells, streching almost from sea to sea across the very waist of Scotland, would not, if held by a hundred men, instead of two, become twice as populous as it is now, and four times as wealthy and productive? The land, no doubt, is poor, but it is of the kind for which capital, patience, and incessant labour could and would do miracles, for which its present owners feel no need, and which they would make no especial exertion to secure. They will say, or rather their agents for them will say, that such effort would be useless; but let them help as legislators to enfranchise the land till they are owners in fee-simple, and then offer to all comers feu-tenures, tenures in perpetuity, and see the prices they will from the very first obtain. We do not want to deprive them of an inch of their lands, rather, by abolishing the power of settlement and entail, we would increase indefinitely their proprietory rights; but we want to see other rights allowed to grow up under them, paying them neither by votes, nor service, nor respect, but by increase cash rentals. Old Coke, of Norfolk in a lifetime would double the rental of Taymouth Castle, triple the population of that glorious property, and increase its actual produce indefinitely, losing nothing the while, except a quasi-feudal power, which he ought not to have. The Duke of Argyll knows well the evil that in India is produced by the absence of the sense of property, yet from Iona to the German Ocean that sense is almost as absent as in Bombay. You cannot buy an acre, and unless the system has very recently altered you cannot obtain a farm with absolute security of tenure. These vast blocks will one day tempt confiscation, as the estates of the Patroons did in New York State; but it is not in confiscation, but in change of tenure, in the abolition of the power of eviction, except for non payment of a rent revised like the tithe, that improvement is ultimately to be found. The Duke of Sutherland does what he can, it is said, particularly if he sees his way to profit, in which he is quite right, profit being the measure of success in agricultural improvement; but no fortune could bear the expenditure Sutherlandshire needs for its improvement, and there are worse cases than Sutherlandshire. There are tracts of immense extent where the landlord could no more do what is needed to be done than he could pay the National Debt, and is merely in the capitalist's way. What would not Arran become in the hands of Thomas Brassey? A million might be spent in Skye, and spent to pay, for Skye ought to be the oberland of Scotland; but who is to spend it with the present tenure? And now, as we write, we read in the *Echo* that Skye, which once sent so extraordinary a proportion of its men to the Army, is to be left almost without population, the people at last having resolved that they will depart to lands where they are sure of meat, instead of an almost perpetual deficiency of oatmeal. If the Domesday Book of Scotland proves anything, it proves that the proprietors of the country is either the disappelling an acre, or is tors able to endure a rental of sub-tenure of the radical change in [illegible] it, is so far precisely what Lord [illegible] and that, [illegible] to prove.

A PENNY SHOW.

(*Saturday Review.*)

London now p[illegible] at least presents many attractions to visitors, and it has to those who the advantage which should recommend it to economy. There is study to combine pleasure and can see so good a show probably no other city where you A devotee of cheap [illegible] for so absurdly small a charge. his ideal realized by and simple enjoyments may find The entertainment [illegible] an afternoon visit to Hyde Park. sible to every one which is there provided is accessible. Park is open to all, and extremely inexpensive. The and make himself and a stranger has only to walk in use of a comfortable home. For a penny he gets the the most wonderful seat from which to view one of it luxuriously inclined, a spectacles in the world, enable him to riot in the extravagance other penny will a chair. For several hours a stream of carriages [illegible] flows up and down in front of him. All the greatest and grandest people in town come out in handsome carriages to contribute to his diversion, and put on their best clothes for the occasion. The historian of the travels of the Shah of the Persia has not yet completed the great work upon which he has been engaged since his return to his own country with his illustrious master, but the following passage has obtained circulation in an enterprising journal of Teheran, which has since been suppressed for its impertinent violation of State secrets. "In this country," says the learned scribe, speaking of England, "the Government does not consider it part of its duty to provide for the amusement of the people by keeping up opera-houses and theatres at great expense, as is the fashion in some other European countries, but the object is fully attained by the voluntary efforts of private benevolence. A peculiar kind of dramatic performance is given during several months of the year in one of the Royal places at Westminster, which is set apart for the purpose. The performers are divided into two companies, each of which has a theatre of its own. The first is composed of the nobles, and the other of patriotic citizens who are willing to devote themselves to the recreation of their fellow-countrymen. The performances take place on several nights a week during the season, and consist of recitations, which are sometimes accompanied by strange cries, and sometimes by a general humming, as if of many bees. None of these performers are paid; on the contrary, they not only give their time and services for nothing, but those who are not nobles have to spend a great deal of money in getting enrolled in the corps. Yet there are always a great many wanting to get in. Nothing indeed is more wonderful in this country than the way in which persons of rank and wealth are not only willing, but eager, to sacrifice their private ease and comfort in order to amuse the multitude. Another instance of this may be given. All persons having incomes of upwards of £2,000 a year are expected, when resident in the capital, to appear daily in the principal park at certain fixed hours, and to exhibit their chariots, horses, servants, and gayest dresses, so that poorer persons, who can have none of these fine things for themselves may enjoy the sight of them. It is clear that the pleasure of such things must be in looking at, and not in having, them. They are in fact a great expense and trouble to the possessors, and the parade in public every afternoon is in itself a severe infliction. The grandees have to drive very slowly, so that they may be well seen, and are stopped every few minutes by policemen and compelled to stand still for the more perfect gratification of public curiosity. Thus, by a wise rule, the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the minority is made to minister to the contentment of the people, who have the pleasure of beholding the splendour of wealth while at the same time they are taught to commiserate the possessors who have to pay the penalty of being bound to exhibit it. The sadness on the faces of the people in carriages is accounted for by the depressing nature of the ordeal which they have to go through; yet it should be said that they perform the penance, if not cheerfully, yet dutifully; and even many persons whose incomes do not bring them within the regulation seize the opportunity of making martyrs of themselves in this way. The Royal Family even are not exempted from the obligation of this national custom, and gratify the people by setting a good example to the aristocracy. The only expense the Government is put to for these exhibitions is in providing the Park, as in the other case it provides the theatre. No allowance is made to the performers out of the public funds. It is a strange proof of the perversity of human nature that objection should be taken to the use of the Park in this way by some of the very people for whose amusement the show is provided. Yet one Vernon Harcourt, who called himself 'friend of the roughs,' not long since complained of it. If the poor people in carriages had cried out, it would have been more natural."

It is scarcely necessary to point out the errors into which the writer has fallen; but there can be no doubt that he has hit off the aspect under which this strange ceremony must necessarily present itself to the mind of an intelligent stranger. It is impossible for anybody not in the secret to conjecture that the people who daily drive up and down the same little strip of the Park derive any personal gratification from the exercise, and it is naturally assumed that it must be an obligation imposed, if not by law, at least by some custom with the force of law, or by a deep sense of religion. The procession has certainly all the solemnity of a function. The wearisome montony of the scene; the same dusty trees, and dirty backs of houses, and grimy, tumble-down barracks, which have to be passed and repassed half-a-dozen or a dozen times in the course of daily duty; the funereal slowness of the pace, the jerky halts, the general jostle and overcrowding, everybody's pole in the back of somebody-else's carriage—all help to keep up the idea of an imposed penance. Indeed the downcast resignation of the victims, and the way in which they are ordered about by the police, might almost suggest the notion of a very superior sort of convicts having their penal servitude within doors varied by a regulation airing under the charge of gaolers on horseback. Mr. Orton and his friends at Millbank no doubt take their daily round in the grey stone-flagged yard, one behind another, in a dull, sleepy trot, in much the same spirit and with much the same mien. The police is of employ an excellent force in its way, but it is perhaps Prince [illegible] a little too indiscriminately. On the day of London of Wales's thanksgiving the inhabitants of Archbishop were startled and scandalized by seeing the Paul's in the of Canterbury ignominiously taken to St. pears that the custody of a mounted policeman. It appears the police into the working classes resent the intrusion of but it may perhaps parks which they chiefly frequent; choose to go about in a said that, if the upper classes treated like other mobs. mob, they must expect to be to give the mounted constable. Still it might be worth while *suaviter in modo*. In itself a drive is a little more drill in the sant thing, but it might be supposed of course a very pleasure in view would surely like to drive a little faster, and with fewer interruptions, and that people who had occasionally vary the scene, if it were only by going round the Serpentine, instead of crawling dismally to and fro between Apsley House and the barracks, the poorest part of the Park. London is surrounded on almost every side by a magnificent series of heaths and commons. Hardly any other great city has such an environment of picturesque and varied scenery; and yet we find all these wealthy people, who could go where they liked, deliberately wasting a whole season of bright summer afternoons creeping up and down the same stupid strip of roadway.

As there is no law to compel anybody to drive in the Park, it must be supposed that those who do so have some object in view, and that object can hardly be their own pleasure. The motive, we suspect, must be sought in an overpowering sense of social duty, or perhaps in a morbid desire for social distinction. It is not everybody whose dinners are in the *Morning Post* or who can command tickets for Lady Blank's receptions. But anybody who likes can drive in the Park, and can get mixed up with great people, if only in a crowd and under the charge of the police. The only condition is that the carriage must be a private carriage, or must look like a private carriage, but there is no restriction as to style; and occasionally an aspiring butcher or greengrocer may be seen—perhaps an omen of the future—jogging along with his missus and blooming family, in the spring-cart hitherto reserved for Sunday jaunts to rustic tap-rooms. At present, however, the small shopkeeper is content with his congenial obscurity. It is the large dealers who swamp the Ring. The statistics of the increase of the national wealth by leaps and bounds at first sight inspire one with a natural feeling of elation, but there is also a sad side to the picture. All this prosperity puts large fortunes into the pockets of people who do not know what on earth to do with it, and to whom, on account of the vain ambition it excites, it is only a [illegible] in their local sphere, but successful trade [illegible] [illegible] noun to town. They become eager for admission into the society, but society except in its shady fringes is not to be taken by storm. The block in the Park represents the struggle for social existence. Anybody with a carriage can at least make a beginning there. And so the crush continues and the cry is still they come. Already carriages are two or three lines deep on each side, and if things go on at the present rate, they will have to go over each other's heads. As it is, the scene has certainly attractions for poor philosophers on penny chairs. The fine horses, with flashing harness, the handsome carriages, the rainbow colours of the dresses, make up a brilliant show. If the grand people did not appear, as the police reports say, to feel their position so acutely, the spectacle would certainly be more cheerful; but, on the other hand, pity for the unfortunate persons whose social position or ambition dooms them to this daily penance suggests contentment with a humble lot. It is not an indecent exposure of wealth so much as a parade of the misery which wealth entails. There is, however, a limit to human endurance, and it is possible that in course of time, as the crowd [illegible] and crush increase, and soapboilers are in turn [illegible] [illegible] by small coal-dealers and costermongers, the fashion will come in of sending carriages empty to the Park, as is already done in the case of funerals. The clothes and bonnets could be exhibited on lay figures. In some cases the clothes would thus perhaps have greater justice done to them.

THROUGH RUSSIA.*

Since Mr. Lowth's *Round the Kremlin*, no such interesting record of travel in Russia as Mrs. Guthrie's book has come under our notice. It is fresh, bright, simple, and comprehensive, free from digressions, and it neither makes too little allowance for the reader's ignorance of the scenes and the objects which it describes, nor taxes his attention and patience by over-explanation and recapitulation. The journey whose incidents it recounts was performed by two ladies, unattended, and the ease, safety, and prosperity which attended it fully justify the kindly estimate which Mrs. Guthrie and her daughter have formed of the Russian people, and the confidence with which they recommend a similar experiment to the 'unprotected' who have a taste for travel. If the Russians would only wash themselves oftener than once a week, Mrs. Guthrie would have no fault to find with them, but on their dislike to the external use of water she dwells with the customary impatient iteration of the British traveller, who always forgets that the tub is a comparatively modern institution in his own country. If she had sometimes allowed the general dirtiness to be taken for granted, her book would have been all the more impressive, for it is rather worrying to find the unwashedness of everybody and the unsavouriness of old clothes (which are mostly of the Bryan O'Linn kind) insisted upon in every strange scene, amid the splendours of St. Petersburg and Moscow, bustling outlandishness of Nijni Novgorod, and the curious experiences of a voyage on the Volga, with companions of half a score of different nationalities, in a vessel decorated with *eikons*, and on whose deck Moslems made their morning prayer, with arms outstretched towards Mecca. In no other respect is Mrs. Guthrie wanting in the philosophy of a practised traveller.

The voyage on the mighty Volga—"the main artery of Russia, which connects the White Sea with the Caspian and the Baltic with Siberia"—is the strangest and most interesting feature of the book, but we must not pass on to it without commenting upon the writer's admirable description of St. Petersburg and the Cathedral of St. Isak. No previous description has conveyed to us a similar impression of the gorgeousness and variety of colour in the immense buildings, to which the city must owe so much in the inexorable, snow-bound winter of the splendid *coup d'œil* of the four-mile-long Navsky Prospekt, and the wearisome, garish magnificence of the great churches. One must grow heartily tired of diamonds before one has done with sight-seeing in the city of the Czar. Of the famous Iconastasis at St. Isak's, to which steps of polished porphyry lead, the author says:—"The masses of beautifully wrought gold, the pillars of lapis lazuli, the columns of malachite (iron tubes plated with the precious marbles), all in themselves beautiful, offend the eye when placed close together. The boast of St. Isak's is a diamond set Biza (or Byzantine representation of the Virgin and Child) of untold value; it is placed in a shrine, a superb mass of malachite, lapis lazuli, gold and precious stones, which made our eyes ache to look at it." The part which the *eikons* play in Russian life gives them meaning far beyond that of mere church decoration, and is so speedily recognised by foreigners that they interpret nationalities in travelling by observing the more or [illegible] respect paid by individuals to the *eikons* [illegible] [illegible]re to be found every where. Although the [illegible] Dissent in Russia are very numerous, religi[illegible] [illegible]ment seems to be universal, and its influence on the daily life of the people strongly marked. "The most beautiful objects in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul are the sarcophagi which mark the resting-places of the Imperial dead, who lie under the floor. Each sarcophagus is of highly polished white marble, without fleck or stain, pure as the driven snow, the only ornament being one large Greek cross of purest gold. That which covers the body of Peter the Great is larger by a foot than any of the others." Of course, Peter the Great is perpetually turning up in Mrs. Guthrie's book, who aptly calls him "Peter the Universal," and who saw memorials of his extraordinary genius and ubiquity everywhere,—from "the little Grandfather," ancestor of the mighty Russian fleet, to a machine which he invented, made, and used for the extraction of teeth. With all its grandeur, St. Petersburgh must be a horrid place to live in during the long winter, even for the wealthy classes; much worse than the interior, where, though the cold is severe, the air is clear and bright. But in the capital it is perpetually thawing a little, "and heavy fogs come driving up the gulf, rendering the three or four hours of faint daylight still more obscure, hiding the sun, which for a short time skirts the horizon, soon to disappear, and leave behind another twenty hours of darkness." We have recently heard a good deal about Tsarkoë Selo, which Mrs. Guthrie calls "the Hampton Court of Russia," but we think the following detail has escaped the special correspondents:—"The yellow saloon is very lofty, and its walls are entirely incrusted with amber, large pieces, too precious to be smoothed, jutting out, all carved with different devices,—the royal cipher 'E' (for 'Ekatarine') and the arms of the great Frederick, the donor of this costly material." The writer adds, "When new, the effect may have been beautiful, but it is not so now. Amber is a delicate and perishable substance, which does not stand the test of time." The treasures of the Hermitage in pictures and coins are vast, though far surpassed by those of the Moscow collection, and in its vicinity stands an interesting monument, erected by the children of Russia, to the memory of their friend Kriloff, who is represented in his old dressing-gown, smiling upon them, while they look up into the benevolent face and repeat his famous fables." "It is a great honour," says Mrs. Guthrie, "to have a statue in Russia, where such things are so rare that they puzzle the simple country-folk, who call them *bolvani*, or idols." She gives a strange account of Kriloff:—

"Born on the banks of the Volga, Kriloff led a half-wild life, passing entire days besides the broad, flowing river, watching the washerwomen, and talking to serfs and peasants. Nor was he ever thoroughly tamed, for during his days at St. Petersburg he committed the greatest eccentricities. He had a great contempt for clothes, and would sit at the window of his apartment, which looked into the Summer Garden, in his shirt, playing the violin. On one occasion he attended a levee in a new coat, the buttons being neatly wrapped up in silver-paper as they had come from the tailor's. His rooms were fearfully dirty. His servant, too idle to bring a candlestick, was in the habit of placing the dip candle on the table in a pool of tallow, and the old gentleman increased the general disorder by his love of birds. Twice a day he strewed the floor with oats, and opened his window to admit the flocks of sacred pigeons which collected from all parts of the town. He was fond of bathing, and of promenading in the bazaar, among the trades-people, who loved a humorous encounter with him. In his old age honours were showered upon him, but he grew fat from indolence, and the only amusement that retained its charm for him was the sight of a fire. The moment he heard the engines rattle, he would jump out of bed and hasten to the scene of the conflagration, where the brilliant effects produced by the play of light upon the ice and snow greatly delighted him."

It appears that everybody in St. Petersburg delights in fires, the Imperial family especially, and that their tastes are largely gratified. The Picture Galleries are a relief, inasmuch as they substitute ideas for gaudy objects; and they are immensely rich in gems of art, whereat one wonders how they ever got into Russia. It required bribery to enable Mrs. Guthrie to get a sight of the Crown jewels, in their dingy treasure-chamber, watched by the Golden Guard; but she bribed, and so, saw them, with the usual result of such spectacles. Of course, she was disappointed; the sceptre of All the Russias resembles a gold poker, and the Orloff "mountain of light" is no bigger than a hazel-nut.

Moscow is charmingly described, with its semi-Oriental magnificence and mode of life, its wonderful effects among whom the [illegible] dome, and its motley population turesquely. Here [illegible] horses and children figure very picturesquely into the little-known we find some welcome divergences interesting sketch of own history of Russia, and a very tion of the great Four Ivan the Terrible. The description most interesting item [illegible] Foundling Hospital at Moscow is the one glad at heart to [illegible] in this part of the book; it makes intelligence, and ingenuity [illegible] think of so much wealth, charity, devoted to the most [illegible] religious tenderness of feeling being fare ill everywhere, [illegible] less of all living creatures, who in such a climate, [illegible] dreadful fate, uncared for, In this instance, this be too [illegible] to contemplate dirt of Russia is all [illegible] constant [illegible] to contemplate with its 11,800 inbased. In the Foundling [illegible] against the [illegible] washing is [illegible] Foundling Hospital,

"A large hall, [illegible] washing [illegible] ed with little cots at a cost in [illegible] down pillow is spers, which are lined with [illegible] the child is [illegible] Chambers are set aside for different [illegible]. In one of these there is a graduated light and to it are transferred all infants with imperfect sight. The upper part of the building was reserved for the baby nurseries and dormitories, and pretty sight they were, with row after row of clean beds for the nurses and white cots for the children. The nurses were gaily dressed, with scarlet petticoats and velvet diadems, large, fair, blue-eyed women, some of whom were very handsome, but they were too like cows to be pleasant."

The mortality among the children of the Russian peasants is very great. An official informed Mrs. Guthrie that the peasant women generally marry at sixteen, the men at eighteen, the average number of children in a family is seventeen, of whom one-half perish in infancy,—some from cold, others from the use of the *soska*, a milk poultice tied up in a long bag, at which the infants, left alone for hours, suck away often so effectually that they draw the *soska* down into the throat and are suffocated. Of Troitsa, its famous monastery, and its hideous hermits, dwelling invisible in their underground cells, whence they emerge but once a year, to hear mass at the altar of St Sergius, the author gives a most interesting account. The spell of Holy Moscow was evidently laid potently upon her, and she felt it hard to bid adieu to "the golden-headed Kremlin." The famous fair at Nijni Novgorod seems to have impressed the travellers but moderately, and yet, apart from the goods, the jewels, the precious metals, the strange stuffs, and the curious workmanship which they saw there, what wonderful human figures met their eyes! Here is a sketch of one hut which the ladies entered, accompanied by a Jew:—

"The hut, which was hung round with old clothes, was occupied by a skinny old woman and several men. After a few words in Russian with our Jew, the old woman turned all the men out of the hut, locked the door, and proceeded to fumble amongst a lot of rags in the corner, from whence she produced two small bundles, knotted up in tattered pocket-handkerchiefs, and lighting a lamp, she spread their contents upon a ricketty table,—exquisite strings of pearls, turquoises, diamond rings, ornaments in brilliants, and other precious stones. The wretched cabin, the wrinkled old hag with her eager eyes, the flare of the lamp upon the jewels, formed a sight worth seeing."

The contents of Mrs. Guthrie's second volume are still more interesting, especially her description of Astrakhan, and the voyages on the Volga and the Don are full of incident, character, and observation, and afford us many glimpses of a motley population, and a mode of life in every respect foreign to our notions. Some of the passengers on board the steamer on the Don were very odd people, especially a certain Madame V,——and a Circassian princess, who came on board in a head-dress of silver tissue, a Cashmere shawl, rich bracelets, an embroidered robe, and silver shoes, but who subsided immediately afterwards into a cotton dressing-gown, and sat on the floor, with her children and servant munching onions, with which she had come provided. The travellers made several brief excursions on shore at points where the steamer, bound for Sebastopol, touched, and on returning from one of them they found Madame V——in a state of excitement. It appeared that the Circassian princess had amongst her effects a large pillow. "Auntie," said her niece, "a bit of your India muslin gown is sticking out of the princess's bag." Thereupon, Madame V—— seized the sack, cut it open with her scissors, and strewing the contents upon the floor, discovered several articles which belonged to her, the princess looking on with unruffled serenity.

No book of travel within our knowledge is pleasanter to read than Mrs. Guthrie's *Through R[illegible]*, and no other account of that great empire inspires a kindly an impression of its people, who contrast in many respects most favourably with communities supposed to be more civilised. In simple religious zeal, in respect for women, in kindness to animals (the Russians hold all cruel sports in abhorrence), and in gentleness of manners, the "children of the Czar" stand conspicuous.—*Spectator.*

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* *Through Russia, from St. Petersburg to Astrakhan and the Crimea.* By Mrs. Guthrie. London: Hurst and Blackett.

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